PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE ¼ RUPEE.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,925—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1897.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I.SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	20th Feb.
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th March.
* GANGES	4306	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I.AUSTRALIA	6501	I. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
B.I.INDIA	5000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I.PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
B.I.OCEANA	6523	E. Stewart	1st May.
* GANGES	4306	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, and LONDON direct.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipto a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

As vessels from Bombay are forbidden to land Passengers at Marseilles the Mail steamers will proceed direct from BRINDISI to LONDON, without calling at intermediate ports, and thus secure an accelerated transit.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster on the quarter-deck at 1-15 p.m., in order that the necessary inspection may take place with as little delay as possible.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 8th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasserich	4,213	1st Apl. 1897.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	6,140	1st Mar. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,709	12th March.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	21st Feb., 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.
For further Particulars Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1897.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th February, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE via KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 23rd February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 18th February, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about 24th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, about 26th ebruary.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 27th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NONSHERA," 2,962 tons, on or about 17th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 17th February, 1897.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

Under Contract with the French Government

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,

VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Friday noon.
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	19th Mar. 1897.
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	16th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
The S. S. "YARRA"	Flandin	4,255	11th March '97

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipat Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF on or about the 28th February, 1897.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain Curnow, 3,224 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about 20th instant.
For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
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Victoria Buildings, Fort, ombay, 10th February, 1897.

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Claret Jugs	15 to	25
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Inkstands	9 to	70
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Nut Crackers	4 to	6
Smokers' Sets	20 to	60
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Egg Boilers with Spirit Lamp	10 to	30
Aspa ragus Tongs	13	
Soup Tureens	5 to	10
Veni son Dishes	90	
Spoons, Knives and Forks, per dozen	14 to	25
Fish Knives in Cases	50 to	120
Fruit Spoons	20 to	50
Tea Sets in Cases	70 to	125
Biscuit Boxes	15 to	50
Salt Cellars in Cases	12 to	45
Sitting Tea Kettles with Spirit Lamp	40	
Cruet Frames	15 to	80
Egg Frames	20 to	40
Ice Buckets	12 to	20
Ice Tongs	5	
Ice Bowls	18	
Wine Services	50 to	100
Cigar Lighters	9	
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Ash Trays	2 to	6
Napkin Rings	2 to	8
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H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS

READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer "POLYCASTA," Captain G. RAVALLO, are informed of her arrival from GENOA on the 17th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent, Rubattino Company.
Cassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 17th Feb., 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 3rd March, 1897, for the supply of:—

200 Tons of Wagon Bottom Boards of Calicut, Poon, Bentenk, or Siamese hardwood of three descriptions, samples of which can be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

2. Specifications and Forms of Tender with particulars of delivery can be obtained from the Undersigned, and must be sent to the Agent's Office, with a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security, for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, in case of failure on the Contractor's part the Railway Company may cancel the contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th Feb., 1897.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

THE PLAGUE,
THE PLAGUE,
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

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NANSEE KHAIRAZ & CO.
Bombay, 10th February, 1897.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad, where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are:—

(1) The detention at Wadi of all Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any foodgrains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).
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The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

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The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,250,000

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
Bank of Bombay		Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	
Bank of Bengal	(20,000	500	all	1 bon.	1,338
Bank of Madras	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct	300
Commercial &	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
B.I. Mgc. ...	(10,000	100	{ 100	10. c.	145
	(12,000		{ 75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra ...	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	3/
Charter Bank ...	240,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£11
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	100
PRESS COMPANIES.					
...				Yearly	
Akbar ...	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co ...	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary ...	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggur Steam Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broking Cawnpore Steam Press Co, Ld ...	6,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Broach City Press Co., Ld	5300	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba ...	1500	11,886	1,380	dvd Rs15	305
East India ...	250	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort ...	100	5,000	500	25-1-97	1,100
French ...	200	500	500	dvd Rs30	540
Harris and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	350
Hingoll Press Co, Ltd. ...	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khetsaum ...	240	450	450	Rs10	530
Mahuva Prose Co, Ld ...	200	200	all	16 pr. ct	255
Mesmadpuri Manfg. Co, Ld ...	200	200	200	53	90
Reversible ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 6	75
Rustomjee ...	8,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	288
Spinning Co ...	1,250	200	all	15	210
Steam Printing ...	1,200	200	200	dvd Rs20	0
Times of India ...	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	125
Prince of Wales ...	100	500	50	25	475
Shahpathy (Bellary) ...	500	500	75	21	385
Sassoon ...	1200	500	500	20	50
Shed and Punch Co ...	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Shoe ...	400	2,000	750	60	520
Surat Woollen Mills ...	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co, Ld.	270	200	all	12	220
Yeotmal ...	...	1,000	10	vd Rs55	108
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
...					Ignar.
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock ...	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
G.I.P. & C.I.R. ...	...	£ 18	...	c.	
Ahmedabad Prantej ...	14,000	500	500		
Bombay Baroda ...					
Valley ...	20,000	500	500	...	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
...				Half yea	
Alliance ...	1,500	1,100	all	100	
Anglo-Indian ...	1,245			Nil	455
Aurangabad S. & Co, Ld.	5 S	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Ballarpur S & W Co, Ld (Belgaum) ...	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	695
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Bombay Navigation Manfg. Co Ld ...	800	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	600
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,400
China Mills Co Ld ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	770
City of Bombay Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5)	1,000
Coimbatore S and W ...	5,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills ...	800	500	500	24	700
Colaba Land & Mills ...	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	600
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	550
Currimbhoy Mill ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,000
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Dhar Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress ...	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	600
Framjee Petit Industan ...	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	580
Hingangha Mills ...	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	980
Howard and Bellenghe ...	700	500	500	4	570
Hope Mills ...	1,500	500	500	3	700
Hydraba ...	500	1,000	1,000	50	575
Imperial Cotton ...	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Indian Manfg. ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	485
India-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
James Greaves ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
Jaffer Alli ...	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jamshed Manufacturing Co..	900	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jewraj Balloo ...	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	2274
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	975
Khandelah ...	843	1,000	1,000	20	525
Khangaum Manfg. Co ...	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	705
Khatao Mackunjee ...	400	250	250	Nil	85
Leopold ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	765
Lord Reay Mfg. ...	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	250
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co ...	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Madhavji Dharamsey Manufacturing Co ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	985
Madras United ...	358	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,050
Mahalaxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) ...	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,100
Mazagon ...	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	1274
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvc Rs75	2,150
Mysore S & M Co Ld ...	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills ...	7,779	100	100	Nil	Pa
National ...	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	R. 20	460
Oriental ...	3,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	800
Elgin Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,210
Sassoon ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,525
Soonderdas ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Maharatta ...	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld ...	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs 20	475
Standard Mills Co, ...	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills ...	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	575
Sassoon and Alliance ...	,000	0	500	dvd Rs15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co ...	980	1,000	1,000	5	52
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	500
Venkateshwar Laxman Ishwarkar C Mill Co Ld ...	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	0xd
Victoria Mills ...	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India ...	1,200	1,900	1,000	dvd Rs50	93
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
...				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown ...	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5 7½	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld ...	...	1,000	100	...	115
Back Bay Baths ...	500	50	50	1	5
Badham Pile ...	5,000	100	100	12	156
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation ...	1,000	3,500	1,500	30	6,450
Do. New Issue ...	500	375	625	75	1,050
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. ...	480	500	500	5 pr. ct	51
Bombay Flour Mill ...	720	500	500	5	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000		500	5 pr. ct	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs16	19
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. ...	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
John Roberts & Co ...	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	207
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	100	175	21	350
Kurrachee Landing ...	600	500	300	30	20
Marcks & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	63
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	100	50	12 pr. ct	160
Phillips & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	94
Port Canning Co ...	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	477½
Rogers & Co ...	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co ...	2,000	500	25	60	1,060
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	14
Tel none Co. 1	9,000	251	100	dvd Rs11	295

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold ...	Rs.	25-9
Gold Leaf ...	"	25-10 Nom
Pekin, bar Gold, old ...	"	24-13 "
Do. do. new ...	"	24-11
Australia bar Gold ...	"	24-14
ombay bar Gold ...	"	24-12
Sovereigns ...	"	25-14
Do. Dreams ...	"	15-12
Silver 17 ...	"	34-4
Do. 17½ ...	"	33-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 0.5a. Low water, 5.59m., 5.54a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Bombay Foxhounds meet, Ellis Butts.

Intercessory Service *re* plague, St. Thomas' Cathedral.

Moonlight Massed Bands, 9.30 p.m.

B. B. R. A. Society, annual meeting, 5.15 p.m.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—Service of humiliation, at 6 o'clock, this evening

ACCIDENT IN A COTTON PRESS.—Ranoo Rama, a labourer, aged forty years, was, on Tuesday, removed from the Ralli Brothers' press at Colaba to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a fractured shin-bone, caused by a pressed cotton bale accidentally falling upon him.

THE RECENT RAILWAY COLLISION AT GOLVAD.—Mr. Hiralal, of Messrs. Hiralal, Moolla, and Moolla, solicitors, applied to the Sessions Judge of Thana to admit appeal against the decision of Mr. Hudson, First Class Magistrate, Thana, who, on Monday last convicted Gunpat Raoji, the pointsman, and Damodhai Brijlal, deputy station-master at Golvad, of disobeying railway rules, and sentenced the first accused to two years' hard labour and the second to ten days' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10. After hearing the arguments the Sessions Judge declined to admit the appeal.

MR. JUSTICE CANDY ON CIRCUIT.—A Surat correspondent informs us that Mr. Justice Candy, of the Bombay High Court, now on circuit, arrived there by rail from Broach on Saturday last. He was received at the railway station by the Judge, Mr. Walker, the Small Causes Court Judge, Mr. Mody, the Subordinate Judge, and others; and after shaking hands with those present at the station, Mr. Justice Candy drove to his temporary residence in a carriage and pair, preceded and followed by sowars. On Monday he inspected the District Judge's Court and other judicial establishments. Mr. Spencer, Clerk of the Bombay Small Causes Court, who acts as an assistant to Mr. Justice Candy in his circuit work, also came to Surat from Broach.

DAMAUN NOTES.—A correspondent writes:—Gopal Kika, a carpenter, residing in Kathaeia, in Lower Damaun, who was addicted to gambling, lost, last Saturday, while gambling with certain Baniias about Rs. 300. Taking the loss to heart he procured some sulphuric acid and swallowed it with the intent of committing suicide. On this being discovered he was placed under the treatment of Dr. Satpute, who administered medicine. He is still in a precarious condition. On the authorities being informed of thematter, they tried to arrest his Baniah companions, who belong to respectable families and who played with him, but they absconded from Damaun. Gambling with dice is considered an offence punishable with imprisonment, and is strictly prohibited, while with cards it is permitted if the packs of cards used bear the Government stamp, which is procurable on payment of a certain fee.

THE SIAM FOREST COMPANY, LIMITED.—An extraordinary general meeting of the company was held, yesterday at Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.'s office, Tamarind Lane, when the subjoined resolutions, which were passed at the extraordinary general meeting, held on the 2nd inst., were confirmed as special resolutions:—(1) That the company be wound up voluntarily. (2) That Mr. Jamsetjee Furdoonjee be and he is hereby appointed liquidator of the company for the purpose of such winding up at a remuneration of Rs. 100. (3) That the agreement, dated the 12th January, 1897, and made between this company of the one part and the Siam Forest Company, Limited, a company registered in London, under the English Companies Acts, 1862 to 1893, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, and that the liquidator be and he is hereby authorised pursuant to section 204 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, to adopt and carry the said agreement into effect with such, if any, modifications as he may think expedient. A vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. W. Greaves, terminated the proceedings.

An interesting wedding took place, yesterday morning, at 10-30, at the Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway, the occasion of the marriage of Miss Florence Mildred Sweeney, eldest daughter of Supdt. T. G. Sweeney, of the Bombay City Police, with the Rev Alfred Ernest Knott, Wesleyan Chaplain, Peshawar and formerly minister of the Wesleyan Church. Byculla. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. C. Walker, Colaba. The bride, who was richly and becomingly attired in white silk, over which drooped a bridal veil, was given away by her father. The three sisters of the bride were the bride's maids; the Rev. T. Reed, of Poona, acting as best man to the bridegroom. Both the arrangement and dress of the family formed an ideal wedding group, and added a picturesque feature to the interior of the ornate little Chapel while appreciative remarks were freely passed as to the pretty effect of the party when marching down the aisle. A large company of friends assembled at the Chapel to witness the event, Mrs. Walker presiding at the organ. After the signing of the register the party proceeded down to the aisle while the wedding march was being played, and in company with the invited guests adjourned to Khosra Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla, where a reception was given by the parents of the bride. The presents on view were both handsome and numerous, including a cheque from the bride's father for Rs. 1,000. The large number of assembled guests testified to the universal respect in which the family are regarded.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane charged Shaik Sulleman Cumruddin, an old offender, with house-breaking with intent to commit theft. About 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 14th instant, a police havaldar and a policeman were taking their usual rounds along the Khoja Street, when they heard some noise, and on looking round saw a figure entering a house. They at once went to the door, which was open, when accused came out and they immediately put him under arrest. On examining the place, the evidence of forcible entry was discovered. The iron hook fastening the lock on the door was wrenched off and thrown on the otla, while an iron crowbar with which the hook was removed and the door broken, was found lying near the threshold. The police upon inquiry ascertained that the occupiers of the house had left for up-country on account of the prevailing epidemic in Bombay, leaving Koshee in charge of a woman, named Kooshee, an acquaintance of theirs; and that Koshee locked the door of the house on the evening previous to the discovery of the burglary and went to attend a "bhujan" ceremony. She returned home about 3 o'clock in the morning, and on being asked by the police, she made an examination of the house and found that everything was intact. The police, however, recovered two small diamonds from a mendicant, who was found sleeping on the otla of the house. The mendicant stated that the diamonds had been given to him by the accused. The police showed the diamonds to the woman Kooshee, but she could not say whether they were stolen from the house or that they belonged to the occupiers. His Worship convicted the accused, and as there were three previous convictions against him, sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

SALE OF THE BABULLA TANK ICE FACTORY.—Yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co., the well known auctioneers of Medows Street, put up for sale, by public auction, the Babulla Tank Ice Factory in two lots, by order of the transferee of the mortgagee and on account of Mr. Merwanji Cowasji Motishaw, who purchased the premises at an auction held on the 13th August last. The sale took place at the premises of the factory, there being about thirty bidders, mostly Mahomedans and a few Parsees. Mr. Hormusji of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw, appeared for Mr. Merwanji Cowasji Motishaw, who purchased the property in August, but who having failed to fulfil the conditions of sale, the property was again put up for sale yesterday. Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, solicitor of Messrs. Wadia and Gandhy, appeared for Mr. Hormusji Adarji Kanga, the mortgagee. Before the sale commenced, a notice from Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, solicitors for Mr. Motishaw, the purchaser, was read to the bidders, in which it was stated that the sale held in August last was a fraudulent one, and that the purchaser was only a nominee of Mr Ardeshir Bejonji Soortee. The solicitor for the mortgagee assured the bidders that the sale was bona-fide and that intending purchasers would in no way incur any risk. If there was any risk the mortgagee would be ready to accept it. The sale was then started with a bid of Rs. 5,003 for lot No. 1 which comprised whole of the machinery belonging to the factory. The bid gradually mounted to Rs. 23,500, when the mortgagee and the purchaser and their respective solicitors had a short consultation. As a result Mr. Dinshaw, solicitor of the mortgagee asked the auctioneers to postpone the sale *sine die* as the parties were about to settle the matter; adding that in case the parties did not arrive at an understanding, the property would be again put up for sale. The auction was thereupon postponed.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL ASSAULT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Moore prosecuted Kummoo Alahibux, a shoe-maker, having his shop on the Bellasis Road, on a charge of assaulting one Jaina, a girl, aged ten years. The story of the prosecution was that the girl lived with her elder sister, named Chandbee, who was in the keeping of the accused at old Nagpada and who used to send her younger sister to the accused's shop for money for house-keeping. About 5 o'clock in the evening of the 1st instant Chandbee told Jaina to go to the accused and get some money from him. Accused said he had none to give in the shop, and took her to a house in Falkland road, where he got one rupee. He then took her to a field at the back of the new Municipal market on Foras Road, where it was alleged the man attempted to commit the offence with which he was charged. The girl cried out, when three men rushed up and seized the accused. Cross-examined by Mr. Sealy, the girl stated that her sister Chandbee had been in the keeping of the accused for the last four years. The accused had got her other two sisters, aged thirteen and fourteen years, married, and they all lived together. Chandbee was not now in keeping of the accused, as they had quarrelled and were on bad terms. It was only three days before that she and her sister had gone to accused's shop, quarrelled with him, and tore his coat. The three witnesses who had seen the accused leave the shop with the girl and who followed them, corroborated the girl's story, but on cross examination they contradicted one another in material particulars. The accused said that he was going through the fields, as it was a short cut to Foras Road, when the three witnesses came and abused him. He returned the abuse, and they got up this false charge against him. He further said that not only he, but other people used the fields as a short cut, and he called a Municipal ramosee, who corroborated him. His Worship in disposing of the case, remarked that it was clear, that accused had gone through the field for a legitimate purpose. There was no doubt that the witnesses had seen a little too much, and he did not believe them. The court, therefore, discharged the man.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 6th February 1897:—

George Herbert Ellis, engineer, of 2, Lansdowne grove, Neasden, in the county of Middlesex, for a new or improved knife cleaner.

Herbert Jones, mill manager, Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency, for improvements in cotton gins.

Nathan William Horsnaile Sharpe, engineer, of 20, Perth road, Stroud Green, London, for an apparatus for cooling tea-leaf to facilitate oxidation or fermentation, and for withering the same.

Richard Thomas Bellemey, chemist, of King Street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, and Charles Bellemey, mechanical engineer, of Rush Street, Woollahra, near Sydney, in the said colony, for improvements in wheels for cycles, road vehicles and the like.

James Welsh, grocer of King Street, Newcastle, in the colony of New South Wales, for improved driving mechanism for cycles and the like.

Charles O'Brien, bleacher, of 22, Erskine Street, and James Shearer, works manager, of Kinnoul Cottage, Maryfield, both of Dundee, for a process for improving the colour of jute fibre.

James Shearer works manager, of Kinnoul Cottage, Maryfield, Dundee, for a process for improving the colour of jute fibre.

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in the manufacture of black tea from the green tea leaf.

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in apparatus for withering or limping tea leaf in the course of its manufacture into black tea.

Frederick Henry Haviland, solicitor, of St. Peter's Chambers, Arthur Holloway, science master, of Hagley, Drummond road, Boscombe, John Bruce Collier, electrical engineer, of Delphi Chambers, and William Henry Murch, engineer of Upper Terrace road, all of Bournemouth, in the county of Hants, for improved method of and apparatus for the production of calcium carbide.

Sophus Hartmann, manufacturer, of Berlin, and Herman Bultmann, merchant, of Bremen, both in the Empire of Germany, for improved mechanism for transmission of force.

Thomas Crisp Sanderson, chemical engineer, of Upton Manor, London, for improvements in apparatus for drying whitelead, colours, and other powdery, granular or nodular substances.

Bhai Mohan Singh, head-master, Khalsa College, Amritsar, for a notation and numeration ball frame.

Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co., as managing agents of the Burma Coal Company, Limited, carrying on business at No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, for improvements in fuel briquettes.

A Specification of the undermentioned invention has been filed:—

Bernhard Baron, manufacturer, of 51, St. Mary-Axe, London, for improvements in or relating to the manufacture of cigarettes. (Specification filed 28th January 1897.)

The fee prescribed has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invention for the period shown against it:—

William Burnett Mactavish, jute broker, and William Charles Hulbert, tea broker, both of 27, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, for an improved method of extracting copper and other metals from ores. (From 28th November, 1896, to 29th November, 1897.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—

Odisseus Melachrino's invention for improvements in cigar boxes. (Specification field 2nd November 1892.)

Bohuslav Fiedler's invention for a match box. (Specification filed 5th November 1891.)

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A GIRL FOR HER ORNAMENTS.

IMPERATRIX VS. SUNDRI KOM VITHOBA.

THE accused woman was charged before Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, and a jury, with attempt to commit murder and with theft. The jury found the prisoner guilty of theft, but not of the attempt to commit murder. Mr. Beaman, who differed from the verdict, referred the case to the High Court, holding that she was guilty under section 307, and recommending that she should be sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused one day took the girl Vithi, aged about six years, to the river, at Khanapur, and took off her ornaments. She carried the girl into the water up to her neck, and then pushed her and ran away. The girl got out of the water, and again the accused thrust her back. She began to spin round in the current, but a man, who saw her in danger took her out. The girl was taken to her house and thence to the dispensary. The accused was arrested subsequently, and the girl's ornaments were found in her possession. The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of theft, but not guilty of the offence of an attempt to commit murder. Mr. Beaman was unable to accept the verdict which, he said, was altogether illogical. If so much of the prosecution story as related to the theft was true, the rest was certainly true. There should have been a conviction under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code, or an acquittal on both counts. There was nothing in the case to justify the conclusion that the accused stole the ornaments, but that the child accidentally fell into the river. The accused's statement before the magistrate appeared to Mr. Beaman almost enough in itself to fix her with the guilt of attempting the child's death. That statement she still adhered to. The case was, therefore, referred to the High Court.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, convicted the accused of the offence of attempt to murder and sentenced her to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

MOONLIGHT MASSED BANDS.

THE massed Bands of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and 21st and 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme on the Esplanade, at 9-30, to-night:—

March ... Am Schonen Strand Der Elbe ... Vollstedt
Overture ... The Exiles ... Gassner
Selection ... The Shop Girl ... Caryll
Song ... Love's Old Sweet Song ... Molloy
Selection ... The Gondoliers ... Sullivan
Valse ... Letolle Polaire ... Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

'POLITICS in 1896,' the first issue of the new annual, edited by Mr. Frederick Whelen, a member of the Fabian Society Executive, will be published by Mr. Grant Richards. It is mainly composed of reviews of the political progress of the past year from the separate standpoints of Conservative, Liberal, and Socialist, by Dr. H. D. Trail, Mr. H. W. Massingham, and Mr. George Bernard Shaw, Foreign Politics' are handled by Mr. George Steevens, author of The Land of the Dollar, while the author of Ironclads in Action, writes on the Navy; and Mr. Robert Donald, the editor of London, on the Progress of London Municipal Politics.

"THERE is no hope for me?" he asked faintly. "None whatever," replied the beautiful girl, her eyes filled with compassionate tears. When he reached the door, he turned towards her again, "I have to thank you for one thing," he said, bitterly. "What is that?" she inquired. "You have not told me you would be a sister to me." "I thought of that," she rejoined hurriedly; "but I suddenly remembered——" "What?" he demanded, hurriedly. "That I had promised this morning to marry your father."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE E. UR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6 .. a bottle.—Wholesale Depo 53, Farringdon Ro d, . . don, England."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

UTILIZING ABLE-BODIED PRISONERS.

THE *Indian Spectator* writes: "There is a good deal in the suggestion of the *Bombay Gazette* to utilize able-bodied prisoners during this crisis in cleaning and white-washing the city. Most of the convicts have work to do every day. In the districts, they are taken out to long distances for such work. Why not try it here, under the supervision of native and of European soldiers? The plan need not involve any hardship on the prisoners, while, on the other hand, it would be found cheap as well as satisfactory."

THE TRUE POSITION OF INDIAN FINANCE.

With regard to the "filching" the provincial revenues of the Madras Presidency to the amount of twenty-four lakhs of rupees per annum, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* makes some observations on the general management of Indian finance: "It may be observed at the outset that the Royal Commission on expenditure which is now sitting has recorded exhaustive evidence with regard to the internal machinery of financial administration.—That evidence gives us a complete grasp of the way in which our finances are disbursed. And no witnesses have given their evidence on this point with greater candour and immense experience than the two immediate predecessors of Sir James Westland. We should strongly advise every student of Indian finance, who is desirous of having a fair idea of its administration, to read, mark and inwardly digest the evidence of Sir David Barbour and Sir Aukland Colvin. At this critical juncture in the finances of the empire, their sagacious observations derive a tenfold value which none can ignore."

THE RESENTFUL ATTITUDE OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

Commenting on the report of the Administration of the Bombay Presidency for 1895-96, the *Gujerati* says: There is one more point suggested by this official notice of the working of the native press, and that is, the absolute silence of Government about the Anglo-Indian press. We have often contended in these columns that the tone and attitude of the Anglo-Indian papers have not a little to do with that of the indigenous press. When the *Pioneer* and *Englishman* are often in a mood to attack educated natives or Indian political movement, those who are assailed or riddled are also inclined to retort. The explains to a certain extent the somewhat resentful attitude of some of our Bengal contemporaries.

TREATMENT OF BUBONIC FEVER BY CROMOPATHY.

The *Indian Spectator* thinks there is something in Mr. Tookaram Tatya's treatment of bubonic fever by cromopathy:—"Whatever professional bigots may have to say, Mr. Tookaram Tatya's letter in the *Bombay Gazette* on the treatment of bubonic fever by cromopathy, we publish, hoping it will receive it with due consideration. The colour treatment, as it is popularly called, is not unknown to men of culture; nor is it needful to dwell upon the health-giving qualities of the rays of the sun, the source of light and life. Mr. Tookaram attests to the virtue of pure water kept in a blue bottle for about four hours under the rays of the sun, and of water similarly charged in differently coloured bottles. He says he has cured many cases of bubonic fever in Bombay and Bandora by this method. It must be remembered that Mr. Tookaram is a citizen of reputation, that he has practised homœopathy for the last thirty years in Bombay, has treated and cured during that time a large number of poor patients, and that his sympathy is unmistakable."

JOURNALISTIC AMENITIES.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* and the *Rast Goftar* have been exchanging journalistic amenities in relation to the Indian Congress. The *Rast Goftar* writes:—"The article on this subject which appeared in a recent issue of this paper has, as was predicted by us at the time, left a bitter taste—evidently a very bitter taste—in certain mouths, and one or two of the Congress journals have fallen foul of us as they alone know how to do. We have no desire to enter into controversy with those who cannot distinguish between argument on the one hand and abuse on the other. But as an attempt has been made by the 'Greatest Indian Reasoner' (!), to regale us every week in the columns of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* with his views and opinions on the British Rule in India, to answer our criticisms we should like to say a word or two in reply. In our article in question we quoted figures from the official reports of the Congress itself which show conclusively, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the Parsis are not to be found in the "beggarly" ranks of the Congress, and at the same time set forth the reasons for their keeping aloof of this exclusively Babu movement." The *Kaiser-i-Hind* replies: "It is most amusing and entertaining to see the Lilliputian army of Mr. Bhownuggur's whipper-snappers and slipper-bearers muster strong to avenge the fancied humiliation of their chief. They have taken precedence of the English columns of the *Rast Goftar*, from whence to shoot their poisoned Lilliputian darts at all and sundry who worked to pluck off the borrowed plumes of the ungainly bird which tried to strut as a veritable patriotic peacock. It is evident that they are smarting beyond measure at the complete success of the operation performed on the object of their interested worship."

THE RECENT APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

The *Independent*, referring to the recent appointment to H. E. the Governor's Council observes:—"The appointment of Sir Charles Ollivant ignores the claims of most deserving officers of Government in the Judicial service who are seniors to him and who have done more to inspire the confidence of all classes than Sir Charles. It was for some time thought that the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine who had but recently returned from England carried the appointment in his pocket. Public opinion, Native and European, fully looked to Mr. Justice Jardine as the successor of Mr. Birdwood. What a disastrous disappointment! It shows how a weak Secretary of State can play as the shuttle cock in the hands of skilful manipulators. Sir Charles Ollivant's nomination is a direct insult to the judicial service of the Presidency. It is an indication that in the opinion of Lord George Hamilton there is not a member in the whole of the judicial service who can come up to his nominee in point of ability or meritorious service. We shall not be surprised if this discrediting of the whole judicial branch will not be to demoralise and disgust the service itself. What guarantee is there to an officer who has worked his way to dint of hard and meritorious work that he will meet with his due reward by appointment as a Judicial Councillor." The *Gujarati* states:—"The appointment by the Secretary of State for India of Sir E. C. K. Ollivant in succession to the Hon. Mr. Birdwood has been received in many quarters with a feeling of unmingled surprise. Mr. Ollivant is no doubt an able officer with extensive experience of executive work and municipal affairs. But to place him in the position of a judicial member of the Bombay Council a position filled by eminent judges like the late Mr. Justice Meiville and Sir Raymond West—is an experiment which requires stronger justification than is afforded by the plague-stricken condition of the city or by Sir Charles Ollivant's intimate acquaintance with the sanitary and structural requirements of Bombay." The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—"In offering our congratulations to Sir E. C. K. Ollivant on his being the fortunate recipient of the much coveted post of a member of the Executive Council of the Bombay Government, we cannot help expressing our heart-felt regret at the supersession of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, who was said to carry the appointment in

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TOILET SERVICES.—The latest and choicest productions of the British Potteries, such as Mintons, Wedgwood, Doulton, etc. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Marine Street.

COCA WINE—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. Recommended to Sportsmen, Travellers, persons suffering from Nervous Exhaustion and Invalids recovering from any debilitating illness. Per Bottle Rs. 2-4.

WHY SUFFER any longer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Influenza, and other chest diseases of any standing? Buy Dr. Dastoor's Expectorant; it will cure where all remedies have failed. The first dose gives complete and instantaneous relief. Re. 1-4 per bottle, at D.M.DASTOOR & Co's., Cheapest Optical Depot, 93 Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEACKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz., pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teasat even Re. 1-8 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED, a thoroughly competent MILLER who can work both Stone and Roller Mills. Apply stating lowest salary required, with copies of testimonials to "H. F", care of this Paper.

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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR desires to MEET the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the Town and Island of Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, in the COUNCIL ROOM at the SECRETARIAT, at 4 o'clock.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

16th February, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby advised that, under instructions from the Medical Board at Calcutta, all PASSENGERS COMING FROM infected areas are liable to SEVEN DAYS' DETENTION at KHANA, a Station on the East Indian Railway.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Seventeenth of February, 1897.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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People Flee from Bombay.
CHUBB'S SAFES
ARE MOST RELIABLE,
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APPLY TO
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 17.

CONSOLS in London recovered ⅛ per cent. of Monday's drop of 9-16 yesterday, being quoted by Reuter, at 112⅛; and Indian Sterling Loan was ⅛ per cent. higher, at 117⅛. The market rates of discount were unchanged at 2 per cent., all round. The price of Bar Silver in London advanced 1-16d. to 29 11-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value at 64⅝ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 102½; Paris Exchange on London was unchanged, at fcs. 25·19. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 29-32d. per rupee.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 2,270,000 quarters, or 140,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the close of the previous week. Linseed was quoted in London yesterday at 36⅛s. per 416lbs., nominal, via the Canal, February-March shipment to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of the market dull.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 27-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 3 7/8d. for the February deliveries, and 3 27-32d. for June-July. Quotations for other Cotton were unchanged. The market closed quiet last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Imports 23,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The price of Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday advanced 1-16 cent, to 7 1-16 cents per lb.; and Futures for May were 7 points higher, at 6·94 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 16,000 bales; and below we give our usual comparison of the present season's arrivals with those in the two preceding years for the same period:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts	16,000	20,000	15,000
Three days' do.	32,000	60,000	35,000
Since 1st Sept. 1896	5,783,000	4,284,000	6,474,000

There has been a rather better enquiry for Cotton here to-day, and 300 bales of "Fine" Bengals have been taken by European buyers at Rs. 152; and 500 Damergaum, at Rs. 160 for shipment to Japan. Sellers are firm., and dealers show no disposition to sell. Official quotations are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher, all round.

WHEAT and SEEDS are without movement, and no business to speak of for export has been reported to-day; both markets being dull in tone.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,378 bales.
Wheat	2,298 cwts.
Linseed	1,045 "
Rapeseed	963 "
Gingellyseed	2,159 "
Groundnuts	785 "
Rice	1,615 "

FREIGHTS.—No business in this market worth reporting has transpired to-day, and the feeling has been quiet at current rates, with only small lots of Cotton booking.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills have been very scarce; and but few transactions were reported during the day, either way; the market closing quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 3 5-32 to 3-16d. per Rs.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-32 to 3-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3 7-32d. "
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-16d. "
Francs do.	1·61 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—99¾ and par, was quoted in the morning for 3½ per Cents for Money and Account, respectively, and the same rates have been named all day to the close; but in the absence of business, they must be called nominal, as well as the quotations of 96¾ for Threes.

SHARES.—This market remains closed, and the prices given in our usual list are unchanged, but nominal.

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 140·97 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	,000	7,900	20	10,920
Or per mile of Railway	22	56	—	78
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	59,411	1,92,195	2,675	2,54,181
Total for 19 weeks...	62,411	2,00,095	2,565	2,65,101
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,002	15,411	29	19,462
Per mile of Ry. do.	35	134	—	169
Total to corresponding date do.	57,566	1,63,909	1,211	2,21,786

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8,512
Increase to date ..... " 43,315

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd January, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,05,000	1,55,000	4,000	2,74,000
Or per mile of Railway	228	358	8	594
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	2,78,000	3,37,000	9,000	6,24,000
Total for 3 weeks ...	3,83,000	5,02,000	13,000	8,98,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,08,373	2,55,532	10,164	3,55,369
Per mile of Ry do.	235	514	22	771
Total to corresponding date do.	3,71,447	8,04,335	18,059	11,93,841

Decrease for the week... Rs. 81,369
Ditto to date ..... " 2,95,841

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 30th January, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,85,551	53,928	5,519	6,74,998
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles.	...	...	...	8,97,566
Decrease				2,22,568

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 6th February 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	42,778	51,239	..	8,461	...	18,443
Goods	63,766	54,911	8,855	...	...	5,319
Other earnings	2,888	3,569	...	681	...	3,780
Total for week	1,09,432	1,09,719	...	287	...	...
Aggregate...	6,13,8·6	6,41,358	...	...	...	27,552

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUHESDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 16.

10 p.m. ...	74·7

WEDNESDAY.—FEBRUARY 17.

6 a.m. ...	69·4
10 a.m. ...	76·2
2 p.m. ...	80·8
4 p.m. ...	80·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

KNOTT—SWEENEY—February 17, at the Wesleyan Church, Colaba, Bombay, Rev. A. E. Knott (Wesleyan Chaplain, Poonawari, to Florence Mildred, eldest daughter of T. G. Sweeney, Supt. of Bombay Police.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HODDING—January 17, at Vizianagram, the wife of Lieut. J. S. Hodding, 20th Madras Infantry, of a son.
ROZARE—February 5, at Marieville, Karachi, the wife of J. W. Rozare, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JEFFREYS—OLDFIELD—January 20, at Holy Trinity Church, Sunningdale, by the Rev. G. B. Oldfield, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Cree, Vicar of the Parish, Colonel Patrick Douglas Jeffreys, C. B., Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head Quarters, India, to Maude Maynard, only daughter of Richard Oldfield, of Shrubshill House, Sunningdale.

DEATHS.

RAWLINS—February 7, at Abbottabad, Punjab, James Edward Horne, the dearly loved little son of J. P. Rawlins, District Superintendent of Police, Hazara, aged 1 year, 7 months, and 11 days.
SCOTT—February 12, at 1, Clive Street, Calcutta, James Scott, of Finlay Muir & Co.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1897.

THE vigorous protests of Madras and Calcutta against being made pilgrim ports, has had the effect of modifying the policy of the Government of India in one very important respect. As stated yesterday by our Calcutta correspondent, no person residing in the Bombay Presidency is to be allowed to proceed to the Hedjaz, even though such residence may only have been of a temporary character. This latter proviso is rendered necessary owing to the presence in Western India of some five hundred pilgrims who came here to proceed to Mecca either before the issue of the notification prohibiting embarkation at Bombay or Karachi, or in ignorance of the order. It is clear, however, that this prohibition of departure from any port in British India of Mahomedans whose journey here has been futile, could be easily evaded if they were allowed to return to their homes in Upper India. They could proceed from thence to Calcutta or Madras, and would regard it as no violation of their conscience to declare that they had never been to Bombay. Consequently a further step has been taken, and the Governor-General-in-Council has directed "that all persons who have entered the Bombay Presidency or Sind, with the object of proceeding to the Hedjaz, shall be placed in a Camp of Observation until such time as the Medical Officer in charge shall satisfy himself that all risk of occurrence of the plague among them has been abated completely, when they shall be sent to their homes, and the railway expenses of the journey will be met by the State." The work of giving practical effect to this order has devolved upon the Bombay Government, by whom arrangements have been made for the construction and equipment of a camp near Nasik. The out-Presidency pilgrims will be sent there under police supervision on Sunday next, and comfortably provided for at the public cost until the medical authorities consider they can safely be removed. The measures outlined above have not been taken an hour too soon: they are necessitated in the interests alike of the pilgrims themselves and of the commerce of the Empire. The fear of the plague spreading by way of Mecca to countries where the Mahomedan faith is held by the mass of the people, and from those countries into Western Europe, has dictated on the part of the Governments concerned prohibition of the pilgrimage in some cases, and in others an official disuasion which under their rule amounts to practically the same thing. If countries where no plague exists have prohibited pilgrimage on the chance of the malady finding its way to Mecca, surely the Indian Government is justified in putting forth efforts in the same direction. It may be doubted whether the European Powers will consider the prohibition of pilgrimage in the case of all persons coming from the Bombay Presidency an adequate preventative measure, seeing that isolated cases of plague have undoubtedly occurred beyond the borders of this Province. The policy of total prohibition has much in its favour. It is of vital importance to our commerce that all that is possible should be done to prevent the spread of disease. Continental opponents of the British occupation of Egypt should have no pretext for saying that Lord Cromer has allowed the plague to find its way into the land of the Nile. The lessons of history go to show that if it once gained a footing there, its ravages would be appalling. Mahomedans of influence and position will be lacking in the duty they owe to the faith of Islam, as well as to the "benign" British rule they so unreservedly extol, if they do not do their best to soothe the feelings of their less instructed brethren in this Presidency in regard to the prohibition of pilgrimages. The Moslim leaders in other parts of India have before them the equally plain duty of using their influence to dissuade the people from making the Hadj until the calamity that now so sorely afflicts this part of India is overpast.

THE moral advance of the peoples of India during the sixty years of the Queen's reign is the theme of a remarkable lecture delivered by Mr. W. Lee Warner before the Society of Arts on the 28th January. It marks a new departure in the papers on Indian topics usually read to that Society. Having for its object the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, the Society naturally expects to be informed of the development of Indian resources and the improvements made in agricultural methods, the opening up of the country to trade by roads, railways, and telegraphs, and the success attained in discovering or preserving the traditions of Indian art. Since 1869 seventy papers on these and cognate topics have been delivered. Mr. Lee Warner's purpose was to examine how far the principles of the British Administration have become practical factors in Indian thought and action during the sixty glorious years of the Victorian era. He approaches the subject in an apologetic spirit. It is a contentious theme, and he expects to excite a sense of disappointment. Four papers read at long intervals on what we may term the fringes of that subject were each followed by long periods of discouraging silence. In 1873 Mr. J. H. Stoqueler dealt with the progress of India in the previous fourteen years. He drew from the great advance that had been made in education, the extension of railways and roads, the development of forests, and the increase in cultivation and commerce, the inference that new thoughts and ambitions had begun to stir the upper classes, while the material condition of the masses had distinctly improved. But he said but little of their moral progress. Two years later the Rev. James Long showed the other side of the picture, and dwelt on the complexity and the difficulty of Indian problems. He insisted on the danger of varnishing the upper classes with a foreign education, pointing contemptuously to the "Bengal bantlings of a false system of instruction." He disapproved of the effects of a servile imitation of foreigners amongst the higher classes, while the masses of the people tenaciously hold to their caste traditions. He urged the rulers in India to revive the village communities, create tenant rights, and give the population at large elementary instruction, and encourage vernacular literature. He took a gloomy view of things, and thought Russian autocratic methods more successful in dealing with Eastern peoples; a belief which many observers have been inclined to share with the Rev. Mr. Long. For six years no one ventured to touch again on such a recondite subject. In 1881, Mr. J. M. Maclean, who had left Bombay and India for good only the year before, read an able paper in which he strove to hold the balance between the optimists who see everything in the fairest light, and the "gloomy school" who are satisfied that the bankruptcy of India is imminent and inevitable. Having expressed his conviction that "India can never obtain independence," and that she owed her undeniable prosperity to the development of railways and reproductive works carried out by the British, Mr. Maclean denounced the official representatives of the British civilisation in India imputing to them a love of power, an insensibility to public opinion, and a dislike of private enterprise, which threatened to detract from whatever good that might otherwise be achieved. Naturally that paper led to a good deal of discussion, which was followed by a long truce that lasted till Sir William Hunter in 1893 read a brilliant paper showing that our rule had made India safe, prosperous, and loyal.

Mr. Lee Warner cites these conflicting views in order to indicate the divergence of his route from the beaten tracks of those who preceded him, and dealt mainly, if not wholly, with the material results of British rule. He has set himself to trace the influences at work during the Queen's reign, which have—to some extent—altered the tone of the people, raised their moral level, and improved their conception of duty to each other. To those who dwell upon the permanent or far-reaching effects of our railways or public works and our educational efforts, he says very frankly that three warning voices forbid us to place implicit confidence in such influences; the voice of ancient history, the voice of practical experience, and the jarring notes of Indian religions and castes. Of the great Asoka, who sent missionaries throughout Asia to preach the brotherhood of man, the only traces of his life's work are his fallen pillars. The hero and king who delivered India from the Scythians and raised the country high in civilisation survives only in the Samvat era, fifty-seven years earlier than the Christian. Greek monuments and sculptures are found in neglected spots, and the lecturer himself was present when a workman, making a railway cutting in Mysore, turned up Roman coins. But there is no trace of Greek or Roman civilisation in India. The people have shown little power of receiving and retaining the intellectual influences of the foreigners who come and go. The experience of to-day, in his view, is but a repetition of what has gone before; the crust of Indian Society is hard, if not impenetrable, and there is an ice-bound indifference to new ideas. When a Native State is reformed during a minority, Courts of Justice established, equal taxation introduced, and the country brought up to the administrative level of the adjoining British territory, a weak ruler and the incapacity of his subjects to restrain the greed of unworthy Ministers levels all the boasted improvements, and shows that it is easier to govern Assiatics well and ensure their prosperity than to teach them how to govern themselves or keep their Government up to a tolerable standard. There are, no doubt, examples of this tendency to relapse into primitive methods of slipshod administration, with its abundant corruption. But Mr. Lee Warner would surely be the last to deny that there are many notable examples of continuance in well-doing. Not the least brilliant of such examples come under his own observation at Mysore, when Resident at the court of that admirably administered State. We cannot share the fear that our greatest material achievements may only last so long as they are sustained by British capital and preserved by British troops and British integrity. The railway and the telegraph might well survive British rule; though there cannot be any assurance that the fabric of Government and the machinery of administration would survive the departure of the legions for six weeks. One thing is certain,—whatever might replace them it would not be the representative machinery of the Congress. Mr. Lee Warner very justly observes, that it is a gratifying testimony to the Western faculty for administration that so much of the work of administration is performed, and well-performed, by Natives educated at the schools and colleges we have established. But in his view the withdrawal of the guiding mind and directing hand would lead to a speedy relapse into the old methods or absence of methods. There are two hundred and seventy-one millions in the country who have never yet learned to read or write, and while this dense mass of ignorance and passive indifference exists, it seems to him rather premature to rest our hopes on the education of the few and the material improvements that have changed the external appearance of the country. As the lecturer expresses it, some streaks of reflected light penetrate from the upper stratum of the educated to the densely packed multitudes lying beneath it, but the moral atmosphere of the multitude must be warmed before it can catch the fire of new ideas and ambitions from above.

That consummation is not likely to be advanced by the caste system—or as the lecturer terms it, the cellular construction of Hindu Society which renders the transmission of specially Western ideas from an educated class to the masses of the people well nigh impossible. The benefits accruing to the population at large from the education of the Brahmins and other superior classes of society seem to him to be very largely exaggerated. Whatever has been done or can be done to raise the moral level of the peoples of India and improve their position, must be sought in the influences which act directly upon the masses. He gives the first place to the abolition of slavery which was accomplished in 1843—not without many misgivings and the creation of much heart-burning and discontent amongst the higher castes who were the slave-owners. The second place he assigns to the principle of British law which recognises no difference between the strong and the weak, the rich and poor; and the third to the humane provisions for the protection of the weak and the relief of the famine stricken and suffering, which have found their place in the statute-book in the last sixty years. It is not generally understood that until 1843, when the Queen was seven years on the throne, slavery existed in India, and that famine, pestilence, and indebtedness contributed to increase the numbers of the enslaved by an almost automatic process. It had been so from old times, and the system seemed embedded in the social institutions of the country. The children born of slave mothers were slaves even when their fathers were Brahmins. The marriage of a manumitted slave with a slave woman reduced him again to slavery. The children of the well-to-do, especially girls, were stolen by kidnappers and sold, girls always fetching the higher price. Debtors were sold by the creditor; free men sold their wives, daughters, and even themselves, to a master for a low price. One whole family in a time of scarcity sold themselves for a single meal. Wealthy zemindars boasted of owning two thousand slaves. The status of slavery had existed since the primitive time when the evading Aryans enslaved those whom they did not slaughter; the gods presented the Dasyus to the Brahmins to cultivate the lands they had acquired by conquest. In the commencement of the Queen's reign an officer reported that in a case before him the bond stipulated that the amount to be paid for the man was one rupee; the debt for which persons usually sold themselves into slavery being Rs. 20. In Agra, in 1841, a boy was sold for a single meal. The usual price of a male adult was Rs. 5 to Rs. 20. The one redeeming feature of Indian slavery was that slaves were as kindly treated, and as insufficiently fed, as the domestic animals of the owners. The fear of slavery was ever present to the minds of the rest of their countrymen, who sought to preserve their freedom by abject submission to the higher castes, who might at any time enslave them. The slave might be put to death by his owner; a female slave had to submit to her owner in all things. The whole system was, as Mr. Lee Warner says, ingeniously adapted to destroy the manliness and independence of the whole people. Their deliverance from such a system must, in the nature of things, tend towards a recovery of moral tone, especially when the rights of the weak and the poor are upheld by equal laws honestly administered.

CAPTAIN E. J. MEDLEY, honorary secretary of the Indian Fencing Association, in the review of that organisation, is at pains to impress upon officers and others that it is erroneous to suppose there is no use joining the Association unless there is some prospect of getting up to Simla or Calcutta. It is true that these are the only places at which Fencing schools have yet been established, but the object of the Association is the encouragement of fencing throughout India. By joining both ladies and gentlemen will obtain every assistance in making a beginning; in short, says Captain Medley, they will be told what to do and how to do it. It is perfectly possible to begin fencing without an instructor, and if the Association arouse an interest in the matter of swordsmanship Government and Army Head-quarters will help. It is a notorious fact, admitted by the Association at all events, that swordsmanship is very far from being what it ought to be in the Army, and the aim of the Association is to remedy this defect. Captain Medley demands an answer to a very plainly-expressed question: "Have the officers of our Army sunk so low that they are unable to feel the disgrace involved in their ignorance of the use of their weapons?" In fact, we doubt if he is not rather too outspoken for his remarks to have the desired effect. For not content with asking the above severely-worded question, he proceeds further: "Unless officers will show some slight interest in the subject, and either through callousness or laziness will not join the Association, they cannot expect to learn." It is their own lives we are calling upon them to learn how to defend, he adds; and then asks: "Has the Indian sun so softened the brains of our British leaders that we have to call in vain? Is the British officer of the present day so dead to all sense of shame or so immersed in his books that he is unable to rouse himself to respond to this call?" We trust this intemperance of language will not injure a good cause. Captain Medley is undoubtedly zealous, but it is a pity he should try the goad before persuasive measures have been allowed a fair trial. His comrades are not necessarily low or callous or lost to shame if they do not respond to his call.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the English mails of the 5th instant, left Aden, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 6 p.m., on Sunday next. The s. s. Paramatta, for Colombo and Australia, left at the same time.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning will leave Bombay for Karachi on the 4th March, and the Clive will leave for Aden on the 11th March, next, with 26 Company, Eastern Division, R.A.

To a letter addressed by the proprietors of the *Madras Mail* to the Government of India regarding the recent increase of the weight of newspapers carried by the Post Office, the following reply, signed by the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, has just been received:—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 13th December 1896, suggesting that the limit of the weight of newspapers carried by inland post for 3 pies be raised from 2 to 10 tol

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BENIN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The Naval Brigade, under Admiral Rawson, is advancing on Benin city, and is being stubbornly opposed by the natives.

Commander Pritchard, R.N., has been killed, and Lieutenant Edward Hunt, R.N., and Captain Poe, R.N., have been wounded.

CAPTURE OF A CRETAN FORT BY THE GREEKS.

A Greek force has captured Fort Aghia, near Canea, with four hundred Mussalmans, including one hundred Turkish soldiers.

ULTIMATUM TO THE GREEK COMMODORE AT CRETE.

The foreign Commanders at Crete have addressed an Ultimatum to the Greek Commodore, requiring him to leave Cretan waters.

No reply has yet been received.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CRETE.

The Porte is sending Caratheodori Pacha as High Commissioner to Crete.

MR. BALFOUR REFUSES TO MAKE A STATEMENT ABOUT CRETE.

In reply to urgent pressure for a statement of the Government that Crete would not be replaced under Turkish rule, Mr. Balfour said that any statement at the present crisis would result in the rupture of the European concert which was solely able to avert the dissolution of the Turkish Empire by a European war.

GRAVE CRISIS IN LANCASHIRE.

One thousand looms have stopped working in Lancashire in consequence of the famine and plague in India, and the masters are now discussing the question of a reduction in wages.

A grave crisis threatens.

THE PLAGUE CONFERENCE.

The Plague Conference at Venice has been formally opened.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The House of Commons, last night, passed the second reading of the Education Bill by a majority of 205 votes.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

The Indian Famine Relief Fund has reached £2,97,000.

THE SOUTH AFRICA INQUIRY.

The South Africa inquiry was opened yesterday.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who was the first witness called, admitted aiding the revolution in the Rand with his purse and influence, except that Dr. Jameson entered the Transvaal without authority. He accepted the responsibility, and said he was greatly actuated by the belief that President Kruger was aiming at introducing German influence.

Cross-examined by Sir W. V. Harcourt, he replied brusquely, and sometimes angrily. He quoted the Cretan invasion as being similar to Jameson's, and which, though doubtless wrong, was generally approved.

THE PROHIBITION OF PILGRIMAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

Government has abandoned the scheme for the embarkation of pilgrims at Diamond Harbour.

PRECAUTIONS IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, FEB. 17.

At a meeting of the Public Works sub-committee of Rangoon Municipality, yesterday, the president asked sanction to schemes prepared by the Health Officer and Municipal Engineer for cleansing Rangoon, and sanction was granted. The Health Officer proposes to thoroughly cleanse the town before the rains began at a cost of nearly eleven thousand rupees per month, while the Engineer is granted ten thousand rupees for repairing the roadside drains. The president appealed to the house-owners and occupiers to assist the Municipality in their efforts to keep the plague out of Rangoon.

QUARANTINE IN NATIVE STATES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, FEB. 17.

The Vishalgad State has resolved to place all travellers from the Konkan for eight days in quarantine at Ams. A medical officer is to watch there for any cases of bubonic plague that may occur. A separate shed will be used as a plague hospital.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 17.

The Orient mail steamer Orient, from Australia, arrived.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Vindobona, from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay yesterday morning, and is due here, Friday, the 19th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surat dull.

Good Dhollera	3 11-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112¼
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 5-8
Bar Silver	29 11-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Macao interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 17th February, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	About Dates			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours	Minutes.
Turkey	17	1	31 p.m.	8	54
Teheran	17	2	48 p.m.	...	16
Suez	17	2	40 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 17th February, 1897.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	35	...	1
" Karachi	...	9	...	1
" Madras	...	15	...	1

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LIGHT rain has fallen in Behar, but in no way sufficient to postpone the famine, which is daily becoming more evident throughout that province.

ALTHOUGH the rinderpest is abating in Gilgit, it is reported that there are fresh cases in Banji. Endeavours are being made to prevent the disease spreading to Astor and thence to Kashmir.

WE are informed that a third herd of about 60 elephants was captured at Kakankote, Mysore District, on the 5th instant.

MR. D. C. GORDON, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, will retire from the Government Service under the 55 years' rule from the 1st April next. His successor has not yet been appointed.

A BRAHMIN assistant inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department has been convicted by the Joint Magistrate of Kumbakonum of perjury in a previous judicial proceeding, wherein the manager of Nellikupam Distillery, owned by Messrs. Parry and Company, was prosecuted by him for certain breaches of the Abkari Act. He has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, three of which are to be rigorous. The case has been exciting considerable interest in Madras. An appeal has been preferred, and the accused, Mangesha Row, has been released on bail.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta, during the week ending 6th February was 256, against 242 and 281 in the two preceding weeks, lower than the corresponding week of last year and by 87. There were 17 deaths from cholera, against 9 and 17 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 5. There were two deaths from small-pox during the week against one in the previous week. There were three deaths from tetanus, against two in the previous week.

THE Opium Revenue from Bengal for the present month did not reach the estimate by over five and half lakhs, the actual amount being Rs. 36,64,325. This gives a deficit on estimate for the eleven sales of fourteen and a half lakhs. Bombay revenue was also worse than the estimate by nearly a lakh in January giving a defiiency on ten months' pass duty on exported opium of Rs. 28,61,025.

PEACE has now been restored between the Khan of Pashat and the Khan of Nawagai by the influence of the Political Agent at the Malakand. An agreement has been signed, both sides undertaking not to invade each other's country. The two mauzas occupied by the Khan of Nawagai in their recent quarrel will remain in his hands.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. W. CHALMERS, of the Remount Department, has been granted an extension of service in that department up to August, 1899, to enable him to complete 32 years' service for pension; and the services of Captain R. Broome, of the same department, have been extended for another five years.

WE noted some time ago, writes the *Pioneer*, that Dr. Simpson of Calcutta had already made considerable progress towards the discovery both of a vaccine and an antitoxin for rinderpest, and in all probability it will be found that Dr. Koch, who is now said to have actually made the discovery, has only carried the investigations made in Calcutta a step further. Dr. Simpson has had the bacillus of rinderpest in his possession for two and a half years, and in the interval has been patiently carrying out inoculation experiments. At the beginning of December last he had progressed so far as to be able to give doses of cultures and toxins which would kill five animals without more than a temporary rise in temperature, and expected soon to be able to supply an antitoxin with bactericidal power as well. The discovery, it need hardly be said, is one of the greatest economic importance: for rinderpest has of late caused such loss among cattle in some parts of South Africa as to cause serious discontent among the native races; and in India where it is endemic the sum of its ravages must amount to untold havoc. Veterinary science has hitherto been powerless in the matter, and if the new antitoxin proves as efficacious as Dr. Koch evidently anticipates, we shall have one more added to the benefits conferred on humanity by what Pasteur once called "those temples of the future," experimental laboratories.

INCLUDING subscriptions of Rs. 5,000 from Yokohama and Rs. 9,990, being the third instalment through the *Straits Times*, the Famine Fund now amounts to Rs. 29,47,000. The Punjab branch of the Fund has wired rough estimates of the needs of that Provice. These are stated to have been pitched as low as possible and may very likely prove to be considerably below the mark. They ask for eleven lakhs divided into the following heads:—(1) aiding aged and infirm patients in hospitals, children and the like, one lakh; (2) maintenance of orphans, one lakh; (3) relieving poor but respectable persons who would practically sooner die than beg or leave their homes, *e.g.*, *purdanashin* women, (at about half a lakh for six months,) three lakhs; (4) provision of seed grain and cattle for those cultivators who have lost their all in their battle with famine, six lakhs. It is reported that local funds are now exhausted, that the losses of cattle have been enormous and that the proprietary body, never rich, has largely come to the end of its resources.

THE actual numbers on Relief works and gratuitous relief in each Province is as follows:—North-West Provinces 1,126,000 and 278,000; Bombay, 348,000 and 13,000; Bengal 265,000 and 101,00; Central Provinces, 351,000 and 64,000; Central India, 69,000 and 4,000; Punjab, 47,000 and 19,000 (these totals do not include Hissar figures); Madras, 37,000 and 10,000; Burma, 27,000 and 5,000; Rajputana, 24,000 and 2,000; Berar, 2,000 and nil. The totals are 2,200,020 and 500,269 which equals 2,700,289.

A CURIOUS point has cropped up with the opening of relief-works in Behar, says the *Planters'* local correspondent. It is curious, but the copper coin current in North Behar is the little 'dumpy' Gorrukhpur pice, the pice which is current money in Nepal. Throughout the bazaars and village marts along the frontier, you find nothing but these pices, and it is quite rare to be able to obtain a rupee's worth of Government copper in any one bazaar outside the towns. Strictly speaking the Nepal money is not legal tender, but long usage has given it recognition. Now with the relief-works a large amount of Government copper has been sent down for distribution as payment for daily labour, and the local *bunnias* have actually had the face to refuse the Government legal tender, and call for the Nepal copper. The reason is easy to see, as out of the fluctuating exchange in the Nepalese copper the wily *bunnia* makes a handsome profit, and he fears with the inrush of the Government coin, which, of course, has a fixed standard, that much of his profit will be curtailed. But it is not a far-seeing move on the part of the gentle *bunnia*, for with one stroke of the pen Government can kill 'the goose of the golden egg.' But it is stretching a point, when legal tender is refused within Government's own domain, and illegal called for. It is a curious fact, but all daily labour in indigo factories is paid in the Nepalese coin. To all intents and purposes, Nepal must manufacture copper on a large scale for distribution on our side of the frontier, and reap a handsome revenue from the same.

THE psychology of childhood, a subject to the study of which Mr. James Sully's recent book has given a considerable impetus, is to be one of the themes for lectures at the next Oxford meeting of University Extension students. The meeting will begin in the last day of July, and end on the 25th of August. The topic we have named is to be included in several lectures on the theory of education. The preponderance of humane studies at these summer meetings, and it would appear in the ordinary courses taken up by students at their respective centres, is, so far as it goes, an answer to those who fear that education is destined to become too exclusively scientific, utilitarian, materialistic, and the rest. History, literature, economics, art, and more particularly, it would seem, architecture, are among the favourite subjects. At the summer meeting particular attention will be given to the history and the economics of the half-century following the French Revolution.

A CALCUTTA correspondent understands that Mr. Maples, the agent of the Tramway Company there, has submitted fresh proposals to the committee appointed to go into the the tramway question. These proposals take the form of suggesting that the Municipality should lend the Tramway Company some £65,000 to enable them to put the line into proper repair; the sum to bear interest at 3½ per cent. and to be repayable in 42 years. The committee, before proceeding further, have resolved to take counsel's opinion upon the exact position under their agreement with Mr. Robinson Soutter, and a case is to be drawn up for submission to Sir Charles Paul and Mr. Woodroffe.

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg received in Vienna, on Jan. 25, and forwarded by the "Daily News" correspondent, stated that the Tsar, despite denials, was suffering seriously from the effects of the wound he received while in Japan. Russian surgeons (it was added) had ascertained the presence of a blood-clot on the brain, and as they had declined to take the responsibility of the necessary operation, a foreign specialist had been summoned, and was then in the Russian capital. It was furthermore stated that His Majesty had nominated a Regency with the Grand Duke Vladimir at its head. A letter from St. Putersburg, quoted by the "Daily News" Berlin correspondent, denies that the Tsar is suffering from the effects of his wound, and says that he is merely worried by the quarrels of the different parties at court, who are all anxious to win over the Monarch to support their particular aims. It is affirmed that recently His Majesty at a Council of Ministers suddenly burst into tears, and declared that they might do as they pleased—it was all the same to him. On the other hand the 'Court Circular' of Jan. 25 intimated that the disquieting rumours regarding the health of the Tsar were unfounded, and that Nicholas II. was, indeed, in excellent health; whilst the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says he is "authorised by the Minister of the Imperial Court Count Vorontsoff-Daschkoff, emphatically to affirm that up to the present moment the health of the Tsar has been, and is, excellent."

A REMARKABLE story of the abduction of a Russian Princess is related by the Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post:" The Princess in question is Princess Marie Tsukulidze, the seventeen-year-old daughter and sole heiress of Prince Samson Tsukulidze, a wealthy landowner of Kutais, in the Caucasus. The abduction took place in the beginning of last December. It appears that for some time there had been rivalry among the impecunious young noblemen of the district for the Princess's hand. One day the Princess and her mother went to a party given by some relatives in the neighbourhood. These relatives were in the plot to abduct the young lady, and in the midst of the festivities the hostess feigned illness and retired to her room, followed by all the ladies present except Princess Marie, who, on some pretext, was left alone. While thus unprotected she was overpowered by one of the aspirants to her hand, and, despite her cries and entreaties, carried out of the house and placed in a carriage, which was waiting. The girl's mother rushed out and followed the vehicle, but was thrown to the ground, and the several miscreants engaged in the abduction escaped with their prize. Since then no trace has been discovered of the Princess or of her captors.

MONDAY night, January 11, in Paris—a moonlight night—witnessed the death of the "Black Cat," which famous tavern was for ten years the Academy of the poets and songsters of Montmartre. The lease is up, and M. Rodolphe Salis has other ambitions. Artistic cafes find that their vogue is declining, while, owing to competition, they are becoming cheap and commonplace. The "Chat Noir" (writes Mrs. Crawford in the "Daily News") was the first and most successful of eccentric cafes, and for several years it was unique in Paris. Princes and Grand Dukes drove to Montmartre to see it. The appearence of the house was that of a hostelry of the Middle Ages. A herald announced each guest, as he crossed the threshold, by blowing a trumpet. The visitor was received by M. Salis in person in a room lined with pictures of black cats with glistening eyes revelling by moonlight on housetops. A waiter disguised as an Academician came to take his orders, addressing him in the peculiar jargon of the house. Young artists with long hair, long threadbare frock coats, and large bows, would come in and sing original songs, accompanied on a piano by one of their number. Evenings Chat Noir were not unlike entertainments at the Savage Club with the feverish and rather forced gaiety which is characteristic of Paris, at any rate, of modern Paris. M. Rodolphe Salis was always ready to give a free dinner to any needy artist or musician in return for a picture or a song. Those who partook of his hospitality stayed the evening with him, thus forming what is known in French as a "claque." Philistines on whom the wily landlord counted for profits were attracted by the Bohemianism of the place and soon it became a sign of good taste to be seen at the Chat Noir. Salis was connected with the Commune of 1871, but he had given up politics, for nobody took him seriously when he stood as candidate for Montmattre, this Parisian Alp being no more a borough than Fleet-street might be. He is known to have had fits of generosity towards struggling artists who have become famous, but he usually drove hard bargains. Fivepence was his price for a song. He made a large fortune, and built for himself a castle in the country, but public favour having gone to other night resorts, his fortune suffered in consequence. M. Salis (we are told) intends to enjoy a few weeks' freedom, when he will set about to found a theatre.

IT is amusing to note how frequently old stories reappear in a new dress. Recently the American papers have been telling a story of Dr. Diller, a former rector in St. Luke's Church in Broaklyn, and a man beloved by the whole city. The story is told of him in this way: He was called to visit a family that was said to be in great distress. The head of the family was dead, and his widow and children were left destitute. Dr. Diller saw the body of the husband in one of the rooms when he called. He expressed his sympathy in all possible ways, not the least of which was that of giving financial aid. When he left, he forgot his umbrella. Now this umbrella is the pivot of the story, always. He returned for his umbrella, to find the dead man sitting up counting the money he had given to the widow. A year ago last winter that story was told of a narrator's friend this way: Two young girls, school-teachers, who rarely had enough money to pay for tickets for the opera, were going one Saturday noon through one of the side streets near a thoroughfare, where they discovered a small child sitting on a stoop, crying very bitterly. They stopped, and the child told them a pitiful tale. Her father had just died, the family was just going to be evicted, her mother wasn't well, and none of the children was old enough to work. Altogether it was a most touching tale of woe. The two school-teachers looked at each other, and without words each made the other understand how wicked it was to spend money for the opera when there was such awful suffering in the world. They followed the little girl home. She ran up the dark stairs in the tenement ahead of them, as she explained it, to open the door so they could see. When the two young school-teachers reached the tenement, they saw stretched on a bed, in a dark bed-room, a figure covered with a sheet. The widow was the picture of hopeless woe. The room was clean, but, oh! so poorly furnished. There was the usual little baby in her arms, and the usual little baby crawling around on the floor. Of course the matinee money was given to the widow, and, with tears in their eyes, the two school-teachers hurried down stairs. The umbrella of one was forgotten; she ran back for it, knocking and opening the door, not waiting for an answer, to see the dead man sitting up in bed and counting the money. Four years ago this story, with the umbrella still as the pivot, was told, only it was money for a new evening bonnet, the purchaser having been without such a bonnet for a number of years, but this time she followed a little boy home. There was the same dead man, the same picture of distress, the umbrella forgotton, the sudden return, the discovery of the dead man counting the money—all of which really becomes very interesting as you watch this story. These stories (says the *Outlook*) are always told as a personal experience of 'reputable people or their friends.

THE MORTALITY IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FROM PLAGUE.

LATEST STATISTICS.

A WEEK ago we published details of the extent of mortality throughout the Presidency, so far as Government officers had been able to ascertain the same up to February 9. We now give the figures for the official week ending on Tuesday, February 16. The number of new cases and the mortality reported from all parts of the Presidency during that period was as follows:—

		Cases.	Deaths.
February	10	222	179
"	11	221	208
"	12	343	354
"	13	243	214
"	14	107	152
"	15	205	187
"	16	274	228
	Total	1,675	1,522

Adding these 1,520 deaths to the 6,929 deaths previously reported, we obtain a total mortality in the Presidency to date of 8,449. The deaths in Bombay are given in the papers each, day and need not be separately tabulated here. The returns, however, show that the detailed particulars to be published in this morning's "Government Gazette" will reveal a total mortality in the chief city of Western India for the week from bubonic fever of 845. The telegraphic reports from the various districts of the Presidency proper gave the following figures for the week:—

		Cases.	Deaths.
February	10	18	18
"	11	76	48
"	12	140	155
"	13	93	60
"	14	49	36
"	15	90	65
	Total for the week	466	382

It must not be supposed that the deaths exhibit such fluctuations day by day as would seem to be indicated by these figures. In some cases the returns for two or three days are sent all one time, and it is only by striking an average between the figures for a period of at least a week that an accurate idea of the daily mortality in the up-country districts can be obtained. The average number of deaths daily during the week in question was, it will be seen, under 50. An examination of the detailed statistics shows that the contiguous island of Bassein (which includes the towns of Thana and Bandora) is now very seriously affected. The number of deaths in the Thana Collectorate during the week was 183, or nearly one-half of the entire district mortality. Almost the whole of these deaths are reported from within the limits of Bassein, viz., Bandora (from which place the figures for the last few days are awaited), Thana, Coorla, and Bhayander. Under these circumstances the Government of Bombay has come to the conclusion that for purposes of medical inspection of persons travelling up-country Bassein should be treated as an infected area. Accordingly, not only at the railway stations of Phalghar and Kalyan is medical inspection provided, but arrangements have been made to prevent affected or suspected persons travelling by road or water outside the limits of Bassein. At every bridge, causeway or ferry connecting Bassein with the mainland a medical staff is being provided. Thus a sanitary cordon is placed round the large area comprised in the two islands of Bombay and Bassein, which are divided from the mainland by the Thana creek. The great majority of the cases reported from Thana are indigenous, and the same remark applies to the deaths (47 in number) reported from Poona. In Ratnagiri, however, the reverse is the case, most of the 47 deaths reported during the week having been imported. Steps have been taken, however, to prevent affected persons finding a refuge in places across the harbour by means of small boats. This duty is carried out by the Customs Department, which also arranges for the inspection of persons essaying to travel by the ferry steamers plying between Bombay and the harbour ports. The deaths reported from other districts for the week are as follows:—Surat 39; Kaira 7; Broach 9, Khandesh 3, Nasik 4, Ahmednagar 7, Satara 9, Sholapur 2, Kolaba 3, Kathiawar 11, and Baroda 7. These reports bring up the total mortality to date in the various districts to the following figures:—

Districts.	Total mortality to Feby. 6.-
Thana	654
Poona	332
Ratnagiri	119
Satara	70
Surat	40
Kolaba	53
Ahmedabad	46
Kaira	10
Broach	9
Khandeish	6
Nasik	7
Ahmednagar	13
Sholapur	9
Kathiawar	27
Baroda	29
Kutch	19
Kanara	2
Southern Maratha States	2
Total to date	1,466

Exclusive of Thana and Poona, most of the cases have been imported, but the number of districts that have been entirely free from local mortality from the plague on a small scale is extremely small.

Turning our attention to Sind, we find that the attacks and deaths in Karachi during the week ending on Tuesday night were as under:—

		Cases.	Deaths.
February	10	33	36
"	11	30	25
"	12	41	42
"	13	35	36
"	14	41	37
"	15	38	31
"	16	40	28
	Total	258	235

It will be seen from these figures that the proportion of deaths to cases continues to be higher in Karachi than in Bombay. They bring up the total mortality in Karachi to date to 1,433. The deaths reported from the Sind districts numbered 27 in the Karachi district, and 11 in the Hyderabad district, bringing up the total to 95.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE following is the list of passengers per s. s. Carthage, expected to arrive here at 6 p.m., on Sunday:—

Allen, Mr R
Balston, Miss
Beechey, Mr W
Carter, Mr R S
Daunt, Miss
Gillespie, Mr and
Johnson, Mr J L
Khan, Mr A H
Langford, Miss G F
Leigh, Major
Low, Mr W M
Maitland, Mr F
Queripel, Mrs and Miss
Rogers, Mr A E
Sydney, Major, Hon A
Woodward, Mr J F

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. MAYO.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo, Commander T. A. L. De Berry, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Karachi, which port she left on the 15th instant with details consisting of six officers, two ladies and five children, four warrant officer, 328 men rank-and-file, four women, one bandmaster, two Comt. clerks, and thirty-four followers. The subjoined are the names of the passengers:—

Capt W D Bewster, Hampshire Regt
Capt R deB Chicester, Border Regt
Capt and Mrs G W Palin and 3 children, Comt Dept
Lieut W C R Farmer, R A
Capt K H Snow, Wilts Regt
Lieut H L Barrett, 25th Bo I
Mrs Johnson and 2 children, Ord Dept
Bandmaster Poce, Wilts Regt
Clerk J Dossabhoy, Comt Dept
Clerk Pandurang, Count Dept
Assist Surg F de Souza, Sub M Dept

ACCORDING to the Constantinople correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung," the Ambassadors have decided that a loan of £5,000,000 is necessary to enable the Sultan to carry out the necessary reforms. If, however, Abdul Hamid delays the introduction of reforms the loan will be opposed.

THE RAJKOTE WEEK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THIS sporting little station has been en fete during last week, and when one says that a station in Kathiawar has been en fete, the very cheeriest of times is understood—to use a slang expression, "Things fairly hummed." The majority of the people one meets don't seem to have the vaguest idea where either Rajkote or even Kathiawar is situated. Oh gentle reader go and see for yourself and it is a certainty that once having been, you will make the most desperate effort to get there again. Last Sunday week Jan. 31st the Morvi train toiled into Rajkote station literally loaded with first class passengers who had travelled far to test the famed hospitality of Kathiawar. Several well-known Bombay faces were discernible, clamouring to be released from their carriages. But the rules of Kathiawar are strict, and everyone before being set at liberty had to undergo a medical examination. Some say that this ordeal was necessary in order to find out whether anyone had got the Bombay plague germ in tow, though popular opinion has it that the real object was to discover whether one and all were in a fit state of health to stand the strain of a Kathiawar week. Everybody at length having been passed practically sound, the weary travellers were led away by their respective hosts. At an early hour on Monday morning a crowd of sportsmen, i. e. a crowd for Rajkote (there must have been at least twenty) assembled on the race-course, some to school horses, others to criticise and air their views on the sport generally, and all to try to find something good for the morrow's races. No doubt about it being cold, but the sun as the morning wore on soon put a little warmth in the atmosphere. The horses having done their work and breakfast finished, the rest of the day was devoted to calling. Everyone called on everybody else, and those that didn't call said they meant to have done so, which really amounted to the same thing. Tuesday afternoon brought the first of the racing, and at 3-30 all Rajkote and the neighbouring districts were assembled at the race-course to witness the six races set down on the card for decision. Fayre Ladyes in smart dresses, Rajahs and Thakor Sahebs in gorgeous costumes lent a most cheery aspect to the scene. Everyone looked pleased with the world in general and even the noble animal which carried all your hard-earned rupees, refused to face the starter and got left at the post, you had to come up smiling and say you liked it, and why not! Racing was good and refreshment plentiful, why not be cheery! In the evening we all attended at the Gymkhana at Colonel and Mrs. Hunter's dance. Every one danced most vigorously and enjoyed themselves thoroughly till 3 a.m. when bed was voted a good thing.

A cricket match was arranged for Wednesday and a team composed of the visitors turned out to try their strength against the Rajkumar College eleven. The latter proved too strong and defeated the visitors by one wicket on the stroke of time. Major Ashby having won the toss for the visitors we proceeded to bat. After all had made the most desperate efforts to knock the bowling about, the ball appearing to the majority like an animated Catherine wheel, we were dismissed for 97 runs. The College then went in, and succeeded in making 98 for the loss of 9 wickets just on the stroke of time. A well-known Bombay cricketer, at least well-known in the crack team, was there critiicising the play. Seated in the most confortable chair in the pavilion he gave most valuable information about the game. His short pithy remarks were listened to with rapt attention by the crowd of young kings gathered round, and no doubt they profited much by the short time spent in his presence. Whisper of great matches he had played in against a team called the Brokers reached our ears. Could he have been a banker?

Defeated but by no means disgraced the visitors left the field and adjourned to the Residency where a ladies' shooting match was going on. Miss Booth shooting in great form was declared the winner. Thursday morning at 8 o'clock some forty ladies and gentlemen mounted on fiery untamed steeds gathered together to take part in a paper chase. The track had been laid the night before across beautiful country as far as going was concerned, but very flat, not a vestige of a fence being met with the whole way. The winning post was chota hazri laid under trees. After about 7 miles the goal was espied in the distance and a great race took place to the finish, Bombay being well to the fore. Thursday afternoon was devoted to racing and good sport was again witnessed. On Friday morning a pigeon-shooting match was arranged. Here again Bombay scored in the person of Capt Weldon who won the sweepstake. The gallant captain told us beforehand that he had never shot at pigeons! I wonder every one shoots as straight as he did the first time they try. On Friday afternoon a gymkhana was got up by Mr. Waddington which was a great success, Section Tent-pegging was won by by a college four. Single tent-pegging by Captain Edwards.

Hurdle Race over four flights, each hurdle to be jumped twice successively, was won by Captain Wogan Browne after a desparate race with Captain Edwards. The Putting Stakes was won by Mr. Waddington nominated by Mrs. Wogan Browne. The Mathematical Stakes won by Captain Wogan Browne nominated by Mrs. Wogan Browne.

After this programme was concluded every one rushed off to prepare for the event of the week viz., the Fancy Dress Ball to be held at the Gymkhana. Everybody turned up in the evening in a fancy costume of sorts. Here a Japanese lady, there a Parsee gentleman, and Arab Chief in earnest conversation with a milkmaid, Jockeys, Gipsies, a Knight of the Bath, a representative of "Black and White," all were there and gaiety reigned supreme. At 3-30 a. m., the fun broke up, the general verdict being that it had been a "fizzing" dance.

Saturday morning there was more pigeon-shooting; neither did the lateness of the hour at which all retired the night before seem to affect the shooting which was excellent. 25 yards rise and one miss out were the conditions of the first sweepstake which was won by Mr. Lambert. The next match the conditions were 24 yards rise, one barrel and one miss out: this was won by Mr. C. P. White who was right on the spot.

Racing was the order for Saturday afternoon and it proved the best witnessed during the three days. On Saturday evening a small sing-song was got up at the Gymkhaka which went off most successfully and then couches and chairs were moved out of the room and once more we all danced for the last time during the Week of 1897. Being Saturday night the dance broke up at 12. Good-byes were said, for the Morvi train starts early, and we knew that the week was over. Farewell Rajkote till next year, when we hope to come again and partake of that hospitality which you dispense with such a free hand.

MILITARY NEWS.

SANCTION has been accorded to a project for a pipe water-supply for the Meiktila cantonment.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the appointment of the undermentioned officers to be probationers for the Indian Staff Corps:—

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. GRANT, R.E., has been appointed to the officiating charge of the Sirhind-Lahore Circle, M. W. D.

2ND-LIEUTENANT R. B. H. GIBBINS, and G. V. Clarke are permitted to exchange into the 4th Dragoon Guards and 15th Hussars, respectively.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANTS A. C. WILSON and W. S. Anthony, Army Veterinary Department, come out shortly for a tour on service in this country.

LIEUTENANTS J. F. H. CARMICHEL, C. A. Elliot, and C. G. W. Hunter, R. E., have been posted to the Hyderabad-Godavari Railway on special duty.

LIEUTENANT C. M. CARPENTER, R E., has been posted to the Bengal Sappers and Miners, to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Lieutenant B. M. Tod-Mercer, R. E., to the Home Establishment.

THE following officers of R. E. have been transferred temporarily to the P.-W. D. for famine-relief works:—Major P. B. Baldwin to the N.-W. P. and Oudh, 2nd-Lieutenant F. B. Tillard to Bengal, and 2nd-Lieutenant R. E. D. Goldingham to Bombay.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. L. ELIOT, Commissary-General for Transport, has been appointed Administrative Commissariat Officer for Burma vice Colonel Cooke appointed Commissary-General, Madras Command.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. RIOLDAN and C R. Bartlett, Army Medical Staff, have been placed under orders for duty in this country in place of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Mapleton and Surgeon-Major R. Jennings, tour-expired, and are posted to the Bengal Command.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the grant of a loan of Rs. 6,000 on certain terms, to the Officer Commanding the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, to enable him to complete the armoury, store room, &c., of the corps, which have already been partially constructed on the site of the exercise yard of the old European prison at Ootacamund.

LIEUTENANTS E. E. C. DALGLIESH, Dorsetshire Regiment; J. H. Loveton, Bedfordshire Regiment; R. Ducat, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; L. M. R. Deas, Yorkshire Light Infantry; H. P. Keelan, Lancashire Fusiliers; R C Hartbottle, 18th Hussars; A C. Edwardes Oxfordshire Light Infantry; R.T.C. Calvert, Worcestershire Regiment, G Chrystie, Royal Dublin Fusiliers; W. J. P. Preston, Middlesex Regiment; A. B. Battye, East Lancashire Regiment; and C. H Rowcroft, Royal Artillery.

A MEETING attended by a large number of distinguished citizens of the United States was held at Washington, on Jan. 26, in support of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty. Mr. Foster, former Secretary of State, and Justice Brewer were among the principal speakers, and a resolution was passed expressing approval of the treaty, and stating that they should "hail with joy and patriotic pride its confirmation by the Senate."

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	4	1
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	2	1
	Esplanade	1	0
B	Mandvi	2	1
	Chukla	0	2
	Umarkhadi	4	1
	Dongri	3	2
C	Market	5	
	Dhobi Talao	1	4
	Fanaswadi	7	2
	Bhuleshwar	0	0
	Khara Talao	4	2
	Khumbarwada	8	2
D	Khetwadi	7	5
	Girgaum	0	
	Chaupati	3	1
	Walkeshwar	3	3
	Mahalakshmi	13	6
E	Mazagon	5	7
	Taiwadi	5	4
	Second Nagpada	0	1
	Kamathipura	5	4
	Tardeo	2	7
	Byculla	5	10
	First Nagpada	1	0
F	Parel	3	13
	Sewri	2	2
	Sion	2	3
G	Mahim	9	6
	Worli	11	1
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and unknown		0	0
Parsee Hospital		0	0
Jain Hospital		0	1
Arthur Road Hospital		0	12
St. George's Hospital		0	0
Hindoo Hospital		0	0
Servants' Hospital		0	0
	Total	114	108

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 254.

THE PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

The following Regulation issued by the Government of India was published by the Bombay Government, last night:—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, sub-section 1, of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to direct that no person resident, permanently or temporarily, in the Bombay Presidency or Sind, and no person who, though not resident in the Bombay Presidency or Sind, has entered the Bombay Presidency or Sind with the object of proceeding on a pilgrimage to the Hedjaz, shall until further orders be permitted to embark on any ship at any port in British India with the object of making a piligrimage to the Hedjas. The Governor-General-in-Council is further pleased to direct that all persons who have entered the Bombay Presidency or Sind with the object of proceeding to the Hedjaz shall be placed in a camp of observation until such time as the Medical officer in charge shall satisfy himself that all risk of the occurrence of plague among them has been completely abated. They shall then be sent to their homes, and the railway expenses of their journey shall be met by the State."

The authorities at Calcutta are in constant communication with the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with regard to the despatch of pilgrims from Bombay to Calcutta *en route* to Mecca for pilgrimage. It has been decided that until further orders pilgrims shall not be allowed to come down to Bombay, and with a view of preventing them from doing so

Bombay last night :—"Resident, Bagdad, telegram 12th February. Begins : My telegram of yesterday. Sanitary Officer, Bagdad, asks substitute word pilgrims for passengers. Quarantine against passengers from India increased from ten to fifteen days. Quarantine prohibition against entry of Shiahs remains in force."

THE EXODUS.

Each day returns are supplied by the police showing the number of persons leaving Bombay by steamer for the coast ports. These returns, however, do not give the number of arrivals, and therefore are calculated to convey a wrong impression to the minds of the uninitiated as to the extent of the exodus. During this season of the year there is always an interchange of population carried on between the Presidency city and the coast ports, and the one has to be set off against the other before a correct idea of the actual position is obtained. The majority of the coast port passengers are carried by Messrs. Shepherd's boats, and we have obtained from that firm statistics for the past month. On the Goa line, by which passengers are booked to Vingorla, Malwan, Dewgar, Rajapur, Jetpur, Ratnagiri, Jegur, Raja, and Foongas, the arrivals and departures for the past month have been as under:—

1897.		Arrivals.	Departures.
January	18	147	676
"	19	130	644
"	20	97	612
"	21	110	540
"	22	190	485
"	23	173	387
"	24	132	490
"	25	218	355
"	26	188	425
"	27	135	235
"	28	135	232
"	29	169	332
"	30	230	358
"	31	191	830
February	1	160	609
"	2	168	838
"	3	159	1587
"	4	165	702
"	5	211	656
"	6	183	754
"	7	155	949
"	8	211	750
"	9	177	844
"	10	179	874
"	11	176	799
"	12	211	560
"	13	186	402
"	14	163	423
"	15	133	345
	Totals.....	4,956	17,961

On the Jayagar line, which comprises the coast ports of Alibag, Rewa, Danda, Janjira, Severdan, Bankote, Maprole, Desagaon, Hurney, Dabool, Carbone, and Golcote, the traffic was as under :—

1897.		Arrivals.	Departure.
January	18	206	704
"	19	234	705
"	20	212	445
"	21	231	408
"	22	244	520
"	23	230	393
"	24	270	476
"	25	302	394
"	26	299	309
"	27	258	345
"	28	232	205
"	29	287	295
"	30	311	325
"	31	374	456
February	1	246	494
"	2	215	870
"	3	320	695
"	4	268	539
"	5	275	411
"	6	277	425
"	7	778	778
"	8	304	731
"	9	305	629
"	10	260	712
"	11	219	519
"	12	249	638
"	13	228	313
"	14	241	535
"	15	283	434
	Totals.....	7,688	14,064

These detailed figures give the following results :—

Departures	31,821
Arrivals	12,644
Excess of Departures.....	19,980

It will thus be seen that while we have been recording large daily departures by sea, the actual net exodus by Shepherd and Co.'s steamers during the last month has been nineteen thousand.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

There have been no fresh cases in the House of Correction for ten days. The number has been 34 with 17 deaths. Of the 156 inmates inoculated by Professor Haffkine, six had the plague within the week following the inoculation. There is, therefore, reason to suppose that the disease may have been in the stage of inoculation when the operation was performed. Of the six cases three were fatal, and three have recovered. The result of the inoculation is regarded by Mr. Filgate, the Inspector-General of Prisons, as distinctly satisfactory.

PRECAUTIONS AT BARODA.

A correspondent at Baroda states that the Chief Medical Officer has issued a notification, requiring every medical officer or his subordinate to carefully inspect the sanitary condition of the localities in his charge, to see that the drains are kept clean, to report every case of plague, local or imported, the place whence the sufferer came, whether the case was detected at a railway station or a bunder, &c., and to continue to send periodical reports until the death or recovery of the infected person takes place.

THE PESTILENCE IN SURAT.

Out of 29 infected persons who went to Surat from Bombay, 17 had died up to the close of last week. Three hospital assistants, engaged by the Surat Local Board, travel daily by the railway trains from Amrolee to Damaun, and detain all persons suffering from the epidemic immediately on detection at any station.

THE VYSHUNAV MAHARAJS AND THEIR IDOLS.

Owing to the outbreak of the plague in Bombay, which caused the desertion of many of the servants and attendants of the Vyshunav temples, the Maharajs have gone to outstations, taking with them the idols that were worshipped in the temples. Maharaj Nursinhlaljee has gone to Broach with his idol ; the idol of Girdharjee has been taken to Surat ; while the Dawoojeevalla idol has been removed to Amrailee. Pundit Gatulaljee's idol, or "Thakorjee," as it is called, has been carried to Wadhwan. At present only three Goswami Maharajs remain in Bombay.

THE PESTILENCE AT OODWARA.

A correspondent states that Mr. Dosabhoy Byramjee Mama, who went from Bombay with the plague infection to Oodwara, died there notwithstanding the medical skill and praiseworthy exertions of Dr. Laskari, who treated him. The deceased's family and children were promptly removed by Mr. Dinshaw Mistree to the dharmsalla now in course of construction, with a view to save them from infection.

THE FUGITIVES AT ANDHERI.

The fugitives at Andheri are lucky in that the hitch which had occurred in the settlement for a water-supply between the Collector of Thana and Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehangir Wadia has been judiciously overcome. The Bombay Municipal Corporation proposed that the water cess for the supply of Tulsi water to Andheri should be recovered by the Collector of Thana through the Local Board ; and on that footing, Mr. Wadia's contribution of Rs. 26,500 was to be accepted. The question then arose what should become of the deposit money retained by the Collector of Thana, in the event of the water-supply being discontinued by the Bombay Municipality at some future time. It was argued that Mr. Wadia was entitled to have the deposit returned to him if such a contingency arose. At a meeting of the Thana Local Board, held last week, under the presidency of the Collector, it was finally decided, after some discussion, that, in order to have the work executed as soon as practicable, Mr. Wadia be requested to have the pipes laid to Andheri from the Tulsi main at a cost of Rs. 14,000 ; and that he should at once pay into the office of the Collector of Thana the balance of Rs. 12,500. From the interest of the latter sum the Collector is to pay to the Bombay Municipality the tax for the supply of water to Andheri, to pay for repairs, &c. It was also resolved that, in the event of the water-supply being discontinued, Mr. Wadia should be entitled to a refund of the deposit of Rs. 12,500, and to take charge of the pipes, fittings, &c. It is supposed that should the money be paid in at once, the residents of Andheri would get a supply of Tulsi water by the middle of March next.

THE JAIN HOSPITAL.

Six new patients were admitted in the last week ending 14th instant, while three died during the same period, and the following three were discharged cured :—(1) Ramchandra Shanker, (2) Bhairan Dhulji, and (3) Narotumdas. Of the eight patients that are now under treatment seven are progressing favourably, and one is in a critical state. What is more gratifying to note is that while persons of other Hindu communities have been taking advantage of this hospital, the Jains now feel more confidence in its management and have commenced to seek admission therein. This is shown by the fact that the majority of the admissions last week was of Jains.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES AT INDORE.

On the 13th instant, the following committee was appointed to consider and take preventive and protective measures against the importation and prevention of the bubonic plague at Indore :—President : Rai Bahadur Nanakchand, the Minister (in the chair) ; vice-presidents : Rao Saheb B. L. Gupte, president of the Municipality, and Rao Saheb K. G. Acharya, late vice-President of the Municipality ; members : Dr. Brahmanikar, State Surgeon, Mr. R. S. Krishnaram Gopal, Dr. Govindrao Sadashive, Captain Khublal Prasad, Superintendent of Police, and Babu Purnachandra Bannerji, manager, Indore Municipality ; the secretary and treasurer : Mr. Babu P. Bannerji. The proceedings began with Babu P. Bannerji's report on the steps which have already been taken under instructions from Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte, the president of the Municipality. The appointment of a doctor at the Railway station, the publication of a notification, insisting (1) on white-washing all buildings ; (2) cleaning the cow-sheds and stables, (3) removing liquid filth from the enclosed compounds of dwelling houses, (4) refusing shelter to afflicted guests ; (5) handing them over to the Municipal authorities, (6) the free distribution of disinfectants, (7) the replacement of damp earth from floors situated in saturated spots, (8) the uses of permanganate of potash, phenyle, sulphur fumes, and carbolic powders, and (9) the prevention of the sale or use of decomposing ghee, rotten fish, and dirty stuff, have all been, it was shown, clearly dealt with in the notification and the hand bills freely distributed by the president, assuring the public that no case of bubonic fever has yet been imported into Indore, that people need not be frightened, but that it is their duty to themselves and to the public to take such preventive measures. The committee expressed satisfaction at the work done by the Municipality, and proceeded with the consideration of the further measures it is advisable to take. Rs. 1,000 were sanctioned as a Government grant to the Municipality for a month to meet any additional expenditure involved. One more medical inspector for the railway station has, it was shown, already been asked for by Rao Saheb Gupte, and the Minister sanctioned the additional staff at this sitting. For the discussion and consideration of Mr. Gupte's proposal, regarding the closer inspection of unhealthy localities and dwelling houses, the committee was recalled on the 14th instant, under the presidency of Rao Saheb Gupte, when, out of the special grant of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 100 were set aside for the purchase of carbolic powders, Rs. 100 for phenyle, Rs. 50 for permanganate of potash, Rs. 200 for buffaloes for Municipal carts, and Rs. 101 for feeding extra animals for a month. The employment of (1) sawbones, boys to carry the president's and (2) sanitary notification and to distribute his printed instructions for disinfecting dwelling houses and compounds, (2) of extra sweepers, (3) of extra cart-drivers ; (4) of extra hospital assistant and compounders ; and of (5) of extra statistical and other clerks was sanctioned. Influential durbar sairs, it was resolved, be requested to help the Municipality in persuading the ignorant ryots to keep their huts and compounds clean, and to give due notice to the Municipal Dawgee (sub-inspectors) of the presence of filth in any unobserved spot escapping their notice without frightening people. The station-master was requested by the president to render all possible help to the inspecting medical officials posted in the Railway premises, and his assuring reply was received and recorded with thanks before the committee was dissolved. A letter addressed to Dr. Caldecott, the Medical Superintendent of Central India, was drafted by Mr. Gupte and submitted to the Minister for approval requesting him (Dr. Caldecott) to issue instructions to the British Medical officials posted at the Railway station to give and receive help to and from the Durbar hospital assistants appointed to do similar work, on behalf of the Holkar State. A female medical attendant was indented for, to inspect *purdah* cases at the Railway station, and the manager of the Municipality and the Superintendent of Police were (with the sanction of the Durbar) empowered to inflict summary fines up to 8 annas in each case of proved violation or infringement of the sanitary rules published under the authority of the president of the Municipality Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte. A vote of thanks to the Minister Rai Bahadur Nanakchand for prompt and substantial help given ended the proceedings.

PRECAUTIONS IN HYDERABAD.

Our Hyderabad correspondent writes :—The Nizam's Government being alive to the danger of the invasion by the bubonic plague of Hyderabad, has adopted certain precautionary measures which are now introduced at Wadi junction station. Second and third-class passengers from the Bombay side are detained at Wadi for a few hours to admit of a thorough examination and treatment by medical officers of anyone found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a lady doctor. First-class passengers, unless afflicted with bubonic fever, will be examined immediately on arrival of the trains, and be passed at once. If found to be ill, they like second and third-class passengers will be detained for treatment. Registers are kept at Wadi of all passengers coming from west of Wadi, in order that such persons may be kept under observation for a week or ten days after their arrival at their destination. All through booking to stations on the Nizam's Railway from stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets will have to be bought at Wadi. The importation into Hyderabad territory of any food-grains from Poona or any stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be allowed to pass the local Custom Houses. There is a refreshment-room at Wadi station, and also a dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there. The isolation of any case of bubonic fever that may arise among people arriving in Hyderabad from infected localities has been ordered by the Prime Minister—the isolation to be followed by the complete disinfection of the house in which the case has been treated. Dr. Burrows and Miss Da Costa (lady doctor) have been posted at Wadi to conduct the examination of mail and female passengers, and a third medical officer has been posted at Vikarabad, to again examine all passengers from Wadi, and detain any found to have been taken ill after leaving Wadi. Any passenger discovered to be sick at Wadi will be at once removed to the Government dispensary there, and kept under observation. If the illness proves to be non-infectious, the patient will be allowed to proceed to his destination when the medical officer decides that there is no risk. If bubonic fever supervenes, the patient will be segregated in the sheds erected for the purpose. Immediately after any shed, which has been occupied by a case of bubouic fever, has been evacuated, it will be completely destroyed by fire, and a fresh shed erected. The Secretary to Government, in the General Department, states that his Highness' Government have endeavonred to make the restrictions at Wadi as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens Hyderabad. The effect of these measures would be considerably neutralized, unless passengers of all classes co-operative with the Government and thus render unnecessary resort to any more stringent measures. All passengers are therefore earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put to them by the medical officers at Wadi, and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand, the greater the chance of recovery.

THE USE OF THE BUISSON BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am quite sure that the doctors who are attending plague patients are doing their utmost to bring about a recovery in every case, but I have reason to think in the treatment which is used the Buisson bath has been omitted. A correspondent recently brought to the notice of the public the benefit resulting from the use of olive oil applied externally, and also taken internally. The effect of the external application was to promote perspiration, and by that means expel the poison from the system. The effects of sweating in cases of malarial and jungle fevers is very effective and is far superior to ice packing. My own life was saved in Ajmere where I had an attack of jungle fever by the use of steam from water in which Neem leaves had been allowed to soak. Only one application was used, and the fever entirely left me, and did not return. In two kinds of dangerous disease, hydrophobia and fever, the Buisson bath has been successful, then why should it not be tried in plague cases ? It is thought to be debilitating, but surely in my own case, after having the worst kind of jungle fever for four days, being submitted to a sweating process so effectively applied as to cause a veritable bath, might have brought about a fainting fit—but no such thing happened. Undoubtedly I was weak, so weak that I had to be assisted to my bed, in the same way as if I had to be assisted to where the bath was placed, but I cannot remember that I felt much increase of weakness resulting from the sweating process. In using it for plague, I think that the earlier it is used, the more likely it is to act successfully. Speaking of hydrophobia, Dr. Buisson says: The bath should be used if possible when the symptoms are first noticed, i. e., during the first day. He then guarantees that they will be arrested on the second day—second day success is somewhat doubtful, and later on, when all the worst symptoms are present, and the patient has become very violent, treatment becomes impossible. A plague case usually runs an equally short course. The steam bath should, therefore, be applied before the bubonic swellings begin to appear ; other treatment, *i. e.* the usual treatment can go on at the same time, and the bath used as an adjunct. I should not have written this, if I had not reason to believe that the medical profession generally are not yet fully alive to the benefits resulting from the use of steam baths in the case of forms of disease arising from the presence of poison in the blood, causing a temperature, varying from 100 degrees to 106. If I am wrong in this opinion, then I should like to know why in fever cases there is such a constant resort to ice-packing to lower the temperature, even so far as to pack ice all over the body. Surely it is not thought for a moment that the ice removes a particle of poison from the system ; on the contrary, it shuts it up, and while it cools the skin the vital organs are being consumed by the heat. Some years ago, a promising young doctor died from fever in Mazagon. As a last resource, this kind of ice-packing had been used, with the result that fatal collapse ensued in a few hours. The use of diaphoretics in fever cases is as old as the hills. Then why not allow a very much stronger agent to act ?

No man in Bombay knows more about the Buisson bath than Mr. Gostling. I should like him to say what his opinion is as to use of the bath in plague cases.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 17. A. C. VAUTIN.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AT KALYAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What are called decisive measures of the Government and municipalities seem rather to be intended to prevent the spread of the plague than to eradicate it altogether. I do not mean to find fault with the Government or with municipalities for their inability to stamp out effectively the pestilence, which has been for the last six months devastating the fair city of Bombay and its suburbs, for, so long as different theories are proposed to explain the origin of the plague, the source of the epidemic will remain in obscurity, and the Health Officers will naturally be at a loss to apply the appropriate remedy to root it out. Under these circumstances, it will hardly be reasonable on the part of the public to charge the Government with anything like a dereliction of their duty ; but the public have every right to expect that the Government in their zealous efforts to save the people from the worst effects of the visitation, will not add to grievances which have reached such an enormous extent that to be or, not to be, is the question with them. I shall not pause to speak of the hardships likely to result from the sanitary appliances at present in full force to restore the health of the city of Bombay ; but what strikes me most is the uncertain character of the measures adopted in the confusion to prevent the plague from carrying its ravages any further. In illustration of this, I need only refer to the sanitary precautions taken at the Kalyan junction. The medical staff stationed there are, no doubt, doing their work conscientiously and very ably too ; for they have during the last four days been able to detect a large number of cases of the bubonic plague. Whether or not the daily passengers between Kalyan and Bombay should be subjected to medical inspection, it is not for me to say ; but there is no question that this measure, so far as it concerns daily passengers, is calculated to cause much hardship to them. If, as the manner of the inspection seems to imply, the degree of temperature of a passenger's body is to determine whether or not the man is a bubonic patient, there is every probability of his being taken to the segregation camp, although the high temperature may be due to causes quite independent of the bubonic poison. The present is a time when a variety of circumstances combine to raise the temperature of a man's body beyond its normal limit. The majority of daily passengers consists of Government servants and the employes of several private firms ; and the plague scare, having chased away a number of their colleagues, the amount of work these men have to do is well nigh doubled. Moreover, in view of the insanitary condition of the climate of Bombay, many medical authorities advocate total abstinence from any kind of food or drink within the confines of the city. In fact, these men are obliged to work for not less than ten hours without any food or drink. To a resident of Bombay, habituated as he is to the comforts of a tram car and the pleasures of a restaurant, the necessity of daily travelling in a crowded carriage and after eight or ten hours' work is, it will be readily perceived, simply oppressive. To crown all, there is the intense mental anxiety which operates upon a temperament rendered acutely nervous and excitable by the constant dread of the plague, and this raises in combination with circumstances already mentioned, the temperature beyond its normal point. I know that the medical staff referred to is not altogether insensible to the state of things above described ; but in their promiscuous inspection of passengers in general it is highly probable that considerations of the kind I have mentioned are likely to be lost sight of. In the interest of the daily passengers, it is advisable that they should be exempted from inspection, or at least the circumstances above specified be attended to.—Yours, &c.,

NEMO.

POONA AND THE KONKAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The public is grateful to Government for causing the Railway passengers' inspection at the Kalyan station of the G. I. P. Railway, and this mode of working has to some extent checked the spread of the plague, which otherwise would have most probably infested the whole of the Konkan district by this time. But, can anyone inform me what measures have been adopted to prevent the sick people of Poona from getting westwards as far as Neral and so on. Strings bullock carts carts laden with natives travel from Poona to Campoli and Karjat, and goodness knows how many plague-stricken persons journey by the train too. If Government is determined to avoid the spread of this horrible plague it is absolutely necessary that all the affected towns, villages, etc., should be closely watched, and persons from all the districts more or less affected by the pestilence subjected to examination as is now the case at Kalyan.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 17. L.

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Tuesday show the following results :—

Imported.....	0
Local.....	3

Paths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ganesh.....	1	1
Rawiwar...	1	1
Nihal	1	0
Total.....	3	2
Total up to date.....	195	161

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the above 24 hours show the following results :—

Imported	2
City of Poona	1
Local	0

Locality.	Cases.	Deaths.
Plague Hospital	3	*2
Total up to date	207	134

* This includes the woman Yeshwada kom Dajiba Shimpi, aged 60 years, who was sent on the 12th inst. from the City of Poona.—*Herald.*

KARACHI.

The plague returns up to noon on the 12th instant show 41 new cases and 42 deaths. The totals to date are now 1,400 cases and 1,301 deaths.

The Mahomedans record 28 to the Hindus 14. In consequence of the great mortality among Mahomedans in the Lyari quarter, Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan, Deputy Collector of Mirpur Khas, has been transferred by the Commissioner to Karachi in order that he might influence the Mahomedans to leave their infected quarters and form a segregation camp, also to allow the Municipality to destroy kutcha and mat huts and cleanse and disinfect pucca buildings.

The Makranis have removed from Goolam Sha Lane, where about 20 smallpox cases have occurred, to a new camp near the Dhura Lines, and are being supplied with materials for rebuilding huts on their new site. The Municipal sweepers, it is feared, will be running away owing to the number of plague deaths among them. The Municipality employ ab out 100 extra coolies daily and have had to import some.

Dr. Kaka, who was inoculated with the new vaccine, is able to go about again. The swelling under his armpit is subsiding, and the fever has left him. The civil surgeon, Dr. Henderson, is to be inoculated next. It is rumoured that all the Goanese servants have decided to leave Karachi. A death from plague is said to have occurred in the compound of the city station.

ACTIVITY IN CALCUTTA.

Describing the inspection station at Khan an *Englishman* correspondent says :—When a case of plague is discovered the carriage in which it travelled will be detached from the train shunted down to the hospital for removal of the patient, and then taken to another newly-constructed siding for thorough disinfection and isolation. The above description will show that no effort is being spared to make the inspection at Khana a genuine and thorough affair, and the great progress of the last few days is very much to the credit of all concerned in the construction of the camp. In spite of all that has been written and published so late in all the newspapers, it is surprising that even educated Bengalis will not understand that the object of this camp is the prevention of disease. A notice has been handed round Burdwan calling a meeting to protest against the establishment of this camp, although it is 10 miles by road and 8 miles by rail from the city of Burdwan. We hear, however, that Dr. Buchanan, the Civil Surgeon, and Dr. W. H. Gregg, are going to attend the meeting and explain clearly to the people that it is for their benefit that the camp is being made, to save them and other cities in Bengal from sharing the fate of Bombay and Karachi.

At the instance of the Calcutta Municipality, the owners and occupiers of premises No. 14, Burtollah Street were prosecuted at the Calcutta Police Court on Saturday before Nawab Amir Hossein under section 319 of the Municipal Act, declaring the building, which was a three-storeyed one, to be unfit for human habitation. The lower portion of the building was used as a grain godown and was full of rats, besides being in a filthy condition. His Worship directed that the house be at once vacated and not re-occupied till it was thoroughly repaired and the drains put in order to the satisfaction of the Municipality.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, when there were present : Messrs. R. H. Vincent, T. W. Cuffe, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Professor O. V. Muller, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi.

WHITE-WASHING THE INFECTED BUILDINGS.

The Committee considered letter from the Municipal Commissioner reporting that he has sanctioned the purchase from Messrs. Stafford and Co. of 50 tons of lime at a rate of Rs. 80 per ton for lime-washing, the cost to be debited to the special grant for suppression of bubonic plague. As the matter was urgent the usual formalities regarding the execution of a contract had been dispensed with.

Mr. Cuffe enquired if there had been any difficulty in obtaining lime, as he had heard some one thousand Municipal workmen were sitting idle as they could not be given the material to proceed with the work of lime-washing houses.

The Commissioner replied that some difficulty had been experienced in the matter, but it had now been removed as lime was used.

Dr. Viegas considered that exorbitant costs were being incurred for lime-washing houses. Lime washing of some houses he was informed cost from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, whereas a very large house could cost only about Rs. 50. He did not mean to say that lime-washing should not be properly done.

Mr. Cuffe remarked that it was better to over do, in such cases, than to underdo it.

Professor Muller pointed out that while the walls of houses were lime-washed the floors were left untouched. Some occupants, mostly Hindus, objected to the cowdung on the floor being spoilt. As the walls were scraped before being lime-washed, suggested that the floors should be cleaned also.

Mr. Vincent's experience was the other way. He had seen houses which were lime-washed and he noticed that the floors were properly cleaned and in some cases dug out.

Professor Muller rejoined that generally the floors were not lime-washed or cleaned.

Mr Kabraji : In what localities ?

Professor Muller : In all parts of the town.

Mr. Vincent had been in all localities, but he had not noticed this.

Professor Muller gave the instance of Worli, where he asserted the floor was not touched.

The Municipal Commissioner observed that the instructions of the Health Department were to white-wash the floors as well as the walls.

Mr. Kabraji moved that in future the Commissioner should be asked to enquire if lime could not be obtained at a cheaper rate than Rs. 80 per ton ?

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi considered that Rs. 80 per ton was a very heavy rate, and suggested that if the Municipal contractors were unable to supply lime at present at a reasonable rate, they should not be given the contract. They were squeezing from the Municipality as much money as possible in the time of crisis instead of helping them. If Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, had introduced Kutni lime on trial it might be accepted, and if it was not found to answer the purpose properly, Surat lime might be obtained.

Mr. Cuffe said that there was no guarantee that after changing the contractors the Municipality could not be treated by the new men as they have been by the present ones.

Mr. Dharamsi : An example must be made of in such a case.

After some discussion, the letter was recorded with the remarks suggested by Mr. Kabraji.

THE EXODUS.

A letter from the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce to the Commissioner was read before the meeting which it was stated that during the months of November and December 1896 an excess number of 1,71,460 persons left by rail and sea, over that during the corresponding period of the previous year.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak it was resolved to record the letter, and the Municipal Commissioner was requested to state that in face of this statement it was possible for him to calculate the rate of weekly mortality for the city on the same basis as before.

PETITION FROM CART DRIVERS.

The Committee considered a petition from the labour cart drivers asking for a reduction in their license fees, in consequence of the plague and famine which had considerably reduced their income. On the motion of Mr. Vincent it was resolved to reduce the license fees from Rs 20 to Rs. 10.

INOCULATION IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Dr. Haffkine sent in a report to the Committee regarding the inoculation with the prophylactic lymph in the House of Correction. Since the 6th instant there had been no case among the prisoners, and that only one case occurred among the 146 prisoners who were inoculated, the other cases being among those who were not inoculated. The observations in connection with the inoculation made by Dr. Haffkine showed that the injection of 3 cent metre of the prophylactic seems to be sufficient to effect the desired protection no repetition of inoculation being necessary to prevent the disease during an existing epidemic. That the prophylactic is powerless to arrest the symptoms of plague already stated or which develop in a few hours, but there is the possibility of its influencing the disease in the incubation period in individuals infected 3 or 4 days previously. That the time necessary for the plague prophylactic to produce the protective effect is shorter than in any preventive treatment known, it being apparently less than one day. The question remains open as to how long the inoculated persons remain proof against the disease, and, therefore, in order to insure the probability of a more lasting effect, it is advisable to apply repeated inoculations with doses higher than above-mentioned. The conclusions are temporary, and refer only to the treatment of the particular outbreak in question.

After transacting some more business, the Committee adjourned.

VIRAR LOCAL TRAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As yet the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities have not printed the time-table for the public. I hope my suggestions through the medium of your paper will have the fullest consideration at the hands of the authorities. There should be one more down train starting from Colaba at 5 p.m., Madras time, arriving at Virar at 6-30 p.m., or about that hour, so that all the non-servants will be able to travel by that train, and then the present train, which starts from Colaba at 5-40 p.m., may reach there at 7-10 and the next at 6 should follow as at present. There is not much need for the first two trains to touch at every station as there are several trains running between Bombay and Borivli, and I leave it to the authorities to decide at which stations these trains should touch, as on account of the large rush none of the trains reach in time. There should be an up train leaving Virar at about 9-15 a.m., arriving at Bandora at 10-15 or 10-25 a.m., and arriving at Church Gate at 10-45 Madras time instead of at 7-43 a.m., and the present 8-45 should be started at 6-30 a.m. from Virar, and the newly started one may be kept for experiment.

It is a great pity that the railway authorities charge passengers when they are carrying grain with them for their use. This should be allowed free or very nominal charges should be made if such grain is not for the purpose of trade, as there is no grain to be had at Sopara, nor such other things which are wanted for daily food, except fire-wood, and all these trains should be provided with a good brake van. The down 5-40 p.m. train is greatly crowded.—Yours, &c.,

SOPARA.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

SIR ARTHUR HAVELOCK AND THE FAMINE.

THE Governor of Madras accompanied by his Private Secretary and Captain Lowndes, Aide-de-Camp, starts next Thursday on tour to the famine districts of Bellary and Cuddapah, where he goes to see famine camps and relief works in actual operation and to study the numerous important questions connected with them. The tour, which will be His Excellency's third tour, will last for about a week. Mr. Lefanu, the Famine Commissioner, left Madras for Bellary last evening.

IT is stated at Portsmouth that the Queen has approved the suggestion of the Admiralty with respect to the construction of a Royal yacht in the place of the *Victoria* and *Albert*, which was launched at Pembroke in 1855. The new yacht, which will be built entirely of steel, will have a total length of 400 feet, with a breadth of 52 feet, and her twin screws will be driven by a pair of composite engines, for which steam will be supplied by water-tube boilers of the Belleville type. It is expected that the vessel, which will shortly be commenced, will be built at Pembroke, and it is stated that she is to be ready for service by March, 1899.

THE PILGRIM QUESTION AT CALCUTTA.

FAMINE MEETING AT MOZUFFERPORE.

VERY considerable excitement has been caused in commercial circles in Calcutta by the report that Mr. Risley is working on a scheme whereby the Pilgrims from the Bombay side after detention for seven days at Khana shall be conveyed via Sealdah to Diamond Harbour. Special sheds it is said are to be erected at Khana Junction, wherein passengers shall remain seven days before being transported to ships on the river. There is a strong feeling here against any proposal of the kind. The *Englishman*, after hinting that if such a proceeding is sanctioned a feeling such as was aroused by the Ilbert Bill may follow, combats the ideas that Mahomedans can, under the circumstances, resent the closing of pilgrimage. It urges strongly the commercial importance of the question, and concludes a powerful protest with the following remarks:—"The political expediency of the measures under comment is therefore open to question to say the least. Regarded from the stand point of commerce and public health they are condemned by implication by the Government itself in tacitly refraining from applying them to the Port of Madras. Now this is surely a case in which what is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander. If Madras has been excused because the Government recognises the terrible possibilities of its policy, it cannot in conscience expose Calcutta to the same danger. If the exemption in Madras is due to clamour and active resistance, the duty of Calcutta and Bengal is obvious. In any case the Government cannot expect us to submit ourselves to this form of suicide. The instinct of self-preservation will urge the opposition, which will be joined in by every section of the community. As if the daily fear, lest a pilgrim case should run the railway gauntlet and pass into Calcutta were not enough, we have now to contemplate the semi-certainty that train loads which will be discharged in Diamond Harbour will include some, perhaps many, plague-stricken passengers. The moment a case occurs in the quarantine sheds at the harbour port Calcutta will be declared infected and the foreign boycott of Indian commerce will be complete. This would be bad enough, but would not be all. To get to Diamond Harbour pilgrim trains must go through Calcutta and the danger of importing the infection would be indefinitely increased. An infected rag thrown out at Sealdah or Ballygunge would usher in the epidemic. The scheme is amazing, almost incredible, but we have satisfied ourselves beyond question that it is in preparation. The note of warning which we are impelled to sound will not be lost, we trust in its effects either upon the public or the Government. To the latter we would point out there is yet time to cancel these fatal orders. Upon the former we urge that at all costs the country must be preserved from the shock of such a policy of ruin.

THE HEALTH OF THE CZAR.

THE St Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has been authorised by the Minister of the Imperial Court, Count Vorontsoff-Daschkoff emphatically to affirm that up to the present moment the health of the Czar has been, and is, excellent. His Majesty (the correspondent has been assured) continues to take his usual walks, to occupy himself with affairs of State and to receive daily the reports of Ministers precisely as he has been wont to do heretofore. His life in the palace of Tsarskoye Selo is exactly what it always has been ; it has undergone no changes or modifications whatsoever.

A letter published in the *Daily News* from St. Petersburg, originating, as the *Leipziger Nachrichten* affirms, from the best and most authoritative source, professes to give the real state of affairs as follows:—

"To speak of the after effects of the wound from the sword of his Majesty's Japanese assailant shows complete medical ignorance. Such effects, in the form of an abscess, &c. would be conceivable only if the wound had healed badly, or if vital interior organs had been injured. This was notoriously not the case. The wound was nothing but a good blow, such as every member of a German student corps gets by the dozen. As is known even the rest and quietness of a sick-bed were not necessary, and during the Czars whole Siberian journey, so rich in hardships, no evil consequences of the wound were observable. If the Czar to-day is really suffering from a painful ulcer, is nothing but an ordinary boil, which everybody has for a few days or weeks once in his life. The Czar Nicholas is not suffering from any real illness, but solely from the general lassitude and affection of the nerves. These symptoms showed themselves after the disaster on the Khodinka field, were intensified by the fatiguing journeys of last summer, and of late have had their cause in the hot disputes which have been going on in the Czars most intimate surroundings, where the different parties are each trying to gain the Monarch to their cause. The dashing of his hopes for the birth of an heir to the throne may also have had a depressing effect upon the young Sovereign."

The correspondent of the Leipzig paper goes on to discuss the disputes above referred to. He says : "Officially, these disputes are merely on the financial question. In reality, however, a passionate struggle is going on between the Old Russians and the Progressists who tend to modern ideas. M. de Witte, the Finance Minister, is neither an Old Russian nor a Sapadnik (a Modern). He, however, wants to introduce the gold standard and the system of early estimates obtaining in other European States. Prince Khilkoff, the new Railway Minister belongs also to the advanced Western party. The Old Russians are divided into two factions. One is headed by the Empress Dowagar and M. Pobiedonostzeff, who wished to continue the orthodox national, but pacific, policy of Alexander III., and the other is the war party. The latter resist to the uttermost M. de Witte's projected currency reforms, because they desire to see the first favourable opportunity taken to begin a war in the East, and for that reason they think the present moment unfitted for a great financial operation which can only be successful if peace is maintained." The conflict on the financial policy of the State is so hot that the Czar feels tortured by it. The writer says that at one of the last conferences on the subject in his Cabinet he collapsed and regularly broke down. Tears came into his eyes, he buried his face in his hands and cried : "Do what you like, it is all the same to me." Given this apathy on the part of the Sovereign, and the policy of the Dowager Czarina, who has tradition and experience on her side, could not but be victorious. On her advice Count Muravieff was appointed, and, on her advice also, is going now to Paris. The victory means, as must be again emphasised, anything but a victory of the War party, but it means that the system of the Procurator of the Holy Synod in domestic affairs will be rigidly maintained.

THE STORY OF THE BIRKENHEAD.

THE cool and orderly behaviour of the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles is by no means the only instance of the kind in the annals of the British Army. A case almost exactly parallel to it (says the *Chronicle*) is to be found in the splendid discipline which was displayed by some companies of the Royal Scots (now the Lothian Regiment) when the vessel conveying them to the West Indies from Canada, after the suppression of the rebellion there, was wrecked on a stormy winter night in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and all would no doubt have perished but for the superb steadiness of the soldiers on board. As a matter of fact, not a soul perished, all being conveyed to land pretty much in the same manner as the passengers by the Warren Hastings.

But the classical example of the kind was undoubtedly furnished by the sinking of the Birkenhead, which on its way with reinforcements during the Kaffir war of 1852 foundered at Point Danger about fifty miles from St Simon's Bay on the South African coast. Of 630 officers, seamen, and soldiers on board, no fewer than 438 perished, and the loss of life would have been very much greater but for the splendid "order and regularity" shown by the 74th Highlanders. The then King of Prussia,

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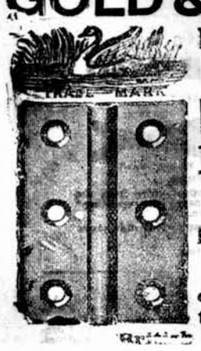

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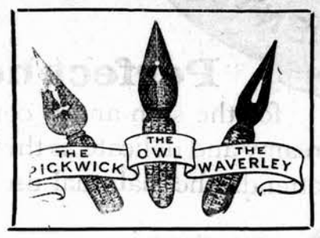

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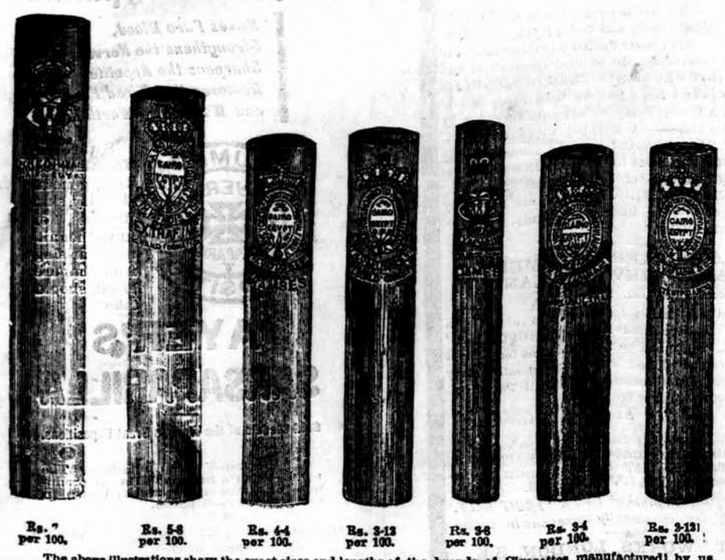

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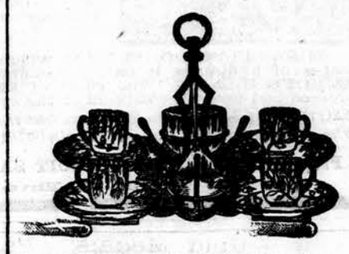

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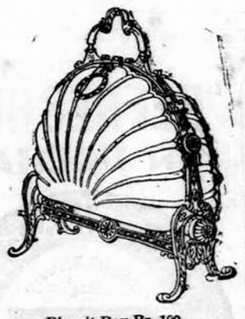

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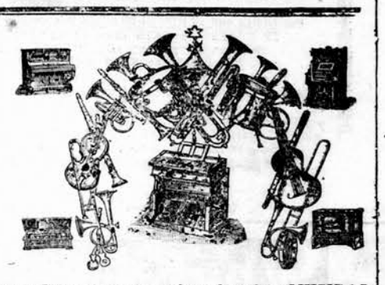

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